FBIS DAILY REPORT

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LAW ON 1982 BUDGET PUBLISHED IN PARTY DAILY

AU201920 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 17 Jan 82 p 4

["Law on the 1982 State Budget"]

[Text] The People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania decided:

Article 1

The 1982 state budget presented by the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania is approved as follows:

-- income.....8,550 million leks
-- expenditure.....8,500 million leks
-- surplus..... 50 million leks

Article 2

The total income from economic enterprises, agricultural cooperatives and institutions in the state budget for 1982 is set at 7,823 million leks.

Article 3

The total expenditure to finance the national economy, the further development of industry, mining and geology, agriculture, transportation, the communal economy and other branches of the national economy in the 1982 state budget is set at 4,792 million leks, apart from the expenditure to be met with resources of the enterprises themselves.

Article 4

The total expenditure to finance sociocultural measures (kindergartens, 8-year schools, secondary general and vocational schools, the university and other higher schools, the lower vocational schools, libraries, radio-TV, theaters, children's day-care centers, hospitals, sanatoriums, physical culture, pensions, services for mothers with numerous children and other social-cultural measures) in the 1982 state budget is set at 2,254 million leks.

Article 5

The sum of 935 million leks is set in the 1982 state budget for the country's defense.

Article 6

The sum of 141 million leks is set in the 1982 state budget to maintain the administrative apparatus.

Article 7

The budget for the district people's councils for 1982 is set at 2,909.4 million leks, as follows:

1.	Berat district	147.9 million leks
2.	Diber district	98.2 million leks
3.	Durres district	220 million leks
4.	Elbasan district	186.8 million leks
5.	Fier district	190.5 million leks
6.	Gramsh district	36.7 million leks
7.	Gjirokaster district	94.2 million leks
8.	Kolonje district	38.5 million leks
9.	Korce district	188.3 million leks
10.	Kruje district	106.1 million leks
11.	Kukes district	72.2 million leks

12.	Lezhe district	70.3 million leks
13.	Librazhd district	43 million leks
14.	Lushnje district	112.2 million leks
15.	Mat district	50.7 million leks
16.	Mirdite district	44.5 million leks
17.	Permet district	39.6 million leks
18.	Pogradec district	85.2 million leks
19.	Puke district	41 million leks
20.	Sarande district	115.6 million leks
21.	Skrapar district	43 million leks
22.	Shkoder district	222.9 million leks
23.	Tepelene district	43.4 million leks
24.	Tirana district	349.6 million leks
25.	Tropoje district	52.6 million leks
26.	Vlore district	216.4 million leks

Article 8

The final 1980 state budget is approved as follows:

--	income	7,515,739,946.55 leks
--	expenditure	7,426,670,893.75 leks
--	surplus	89,069,052.80 leks

Article 9

This law comes into effect on 1 January 1982.

Tirana 16 January 1982

Law no. 6484

[Signed] Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania

Xhafer Spahiu, secretary of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania

TRADE AGREEMENT, PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH HUNGARY

AU202000 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] A trade and payments agreement covering the period 1981-5 and a protocol on trade and payments in 1982 were signed today in Tirana between the governments of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the People's Republic of Hungary. The documents were signed on the Albanian side by Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Myzafer Ahmati and on the Hungarian side by Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Vis Janon. The ceremony was also attended by members of both delegations and by the charge d'affaires ad interim of the Hungarian embassy in Tirana, (Ferenc Dragon).

During its stay in our country, the Hungarian delegation was received by Minister of Foreign Trade Nedin Hoxha. (Ferenc Dragon), charge d'affaires ad interim of the Hungarian embassy in Tirana, was also present.

BRIEFS

ALGERIAN PRESS AGENCY VISITORS -- Tirana 14 Jan (ATA) -- At the invitation of the ALBANIAN TELEGRAPHIC AGENCY, the General Director of the ALGERIAN PRESS SERVICE (Mohammed Merzoug), accompanied by the Director of Collaboration and Formation (Ahmed Belaid) arrived in our country for a friendly visit yesterday. The delegation was welcomed at the airport by the Director of the ALBANIAN TELEGRAPHIC AGENCY Arqile Aleksi, the General Secretary of the Albanian Committee for Cultural and Friendly Relations with Foreign Countries Ferdi Karagjozi and other comrades. The ALBANIAN TELEGRAPHIC AGENCY gave a dinner last night in honour of the delegation. [Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 14 Jan 82 AU]

FILIPOV PRESENTS NEW ECONOMIC POLICY 13 JAN

AU201530 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 15 Jan 82 pp 2, 3, 4

[Report by Grisha Filipov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and Council of Ministers' chairman, at the "National Instructive Conference" held on 13 January in Sofia to discuss the new economic mechanism of national economic management during the Eighth Five-Year Plan period]

[Text] Comrades, the perfection of the new economic mechanism and its comprehensive application in all branches of our national economy as of 1 January 1982 is a very significant political and economic event in the life of our party and country.

The BCP Central Committee and Comrade Todor Zhivkov, its secretary general, have stressed on several occasions that a successful construction of socialism is impossible without an efficient organization and management of social process, without a scientific approach in the leadership of our society, and of the economy in particular, which is the basis of social life. As a whole, the entire period of creative work which marks the years since the BCP Central Committee April plenum has been a brilliant confirmation of this Marxist-Leninist truth.

The decisions adopted at the 12th BCP Congress once again raised the question of perfecting national economic management as the main subject attracting the attention of both the party and people. It is obvious that the construction of an adequate material-technical base for developed socialism, the transition from extensive to primarily intensive development, the accelerated applicaton of sicentific-technical progress and the rapid improvement of social labor productivity, as well as the practical implementation on this basis of the main socioeconomic task of the Eighth 5-Year Plan period aimed at the all-round satisfaction of the people's material intellectual and social needs, cannot be brought about by automated methods and that a new approach is called for.

The improvement of the scientific standards of leadership and the establishment of a more effective mechanism of management are dictated by the need for our country to adapt itself to the newly existing international circumstances, under which it is objectively necessary for us to implement the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress and the Eighth 5-Year Plan. The serious energy and raw material crisis of capitalism, the discrimination against socialist countries practiced by the worldwide reaction, the intensification of competition and the increase of political and military tension throughout the world cannot fail to create considerable difficulties also for us. That is why, in order to ensure the further stable development of our economy and to avoid a decrease in our working people's living standard, we must adopt at all levels ways and means of leadership and management likely to enable us to make fuller use of the advantages of the socialist system and better use of the tremendous reserves existing in our socialist economy.

It is precisely with this consideration in mind that the BCP Central Committee Politburo and the Council of Ministers have prepared the draft plan on perfecting the economic mechanism which will be valid throughout the Eighth 5-Year Plan period.

Work on the introduction and perfection of the new economic mechanism started long ago. The foundations of this tremendous theoretical and practical task were actually laid as early as in 1964, in Comrade Todor Zhivkov's memorandum and in the decisions of the BCP Central Committee plenum held in July 1968. In dealing with these problems we were guided by the Marxist-Leninist theory of the leadership of socialist society and the construction of socialism as expounded by the classic authors of Marxism and, especially, by Lenin himself. The creative application of the experience of fraternal socialist countries, and the worldwide historical experience of the Soviet Union, in particular, also played a decisive role in our work.

In this active research for the best solution of problems we based ourselves on the concept that we do not need just any kind of mechanism. The necessities of our life demand that we create a mechanism that is appropriate for the requirements posed by the objective laws of socialism, that this mechanism contribute to the full implementation of the creative forces and opportunities of real socialism, that the outdated and subjective methods of work and action, which are leading to an inefficient utilization of material, labor, financial andother resources of the country should be overcome. We must say frankly that we have been facing difficulties also in connection with the fact that we could not find a readymade, specific mechanism that completely fitted our objective needs and aspirations.

In our tremendous research and creative work we must note in particular the theories worked out by Comrade Todor Zhivkov during the 1976-81 period. On the basis of Marxist-Leninist analysis of our own and of worldwide socialist experience in the field of economic management, he laid down the basic tenets of a principally new approach in the country's leadership and economic management, which is known as the NEW ECONOMIC APPROACH IN THE MANAGEMENT OF SOCIAL PROCESSES. The elaboration of the principles of the NEW ECONOMIC APPROACH as a comprehensive system of economic ways and means of influencing and settling economic processes, of forms of organizations -- this represents a supreme new achievement of our party in its creative research and a new contribution to Marxist-Leninist theory about the management of society under the conditions of socialism.

As was noted at the 1980 January conference, the new economic mechanism, in the most general sense, reflects socialist social relations, it reflects the action and the demands of a system of objective laws pertaining to the development of our social system.

The economic approach is based on the fact that socialist production is a commodity production and that, under the conditions of socialism, trade-financial relations are objectively acting not as an outside element but as an inherent trait in socialist production relations, that our economic organizations are socialist producers of commodities and that they can exist and develop only under the conditions of being directly linked to domestic and international markets, that they are obtaining their revenues from selling their products on the markets, etc.

Thus, we virtually put a stop to discussions about the trade character of our economy, about the need for an economic method of leadership and management of all-round production processes, instead of practicing subservience to mere administration and red tape which frequently produces a distortion not only in relations among people, but even of the socialist system itself.

The advantage [of] the economic approach consists of the fact that it gives wide scope to the expansion of self-initiative within the socialist organizations, to the creative spirit of millions of working people aimed at the most complete coordination of social interests with the interests of the collective, with the interests of the individual. The new economic approach is an instrument of the party and state for a planned and efficient development of our economy and for ensuring the many-sided development and prosperity of all members of our society.

Thus, as early as on the eve of the 12th BCP Congress, our party was equipped with the new method of management of social processes during the period of building mature socialism. This enabled us to organize work in a new manner and to work out an economic mechanism likely to meet the needs of the economic approach and to cope with the new tasks assigned at the present stage of further developing developed socialism in the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

There is even more to add in this connection: All this can no longer be considered a concept or a theoretical, abstract thought. As is known, the new economic approach and its mechanism have been practically applied -- first of all in the agricultural sector in 1979 and since 1980 -- in all branches of material production. Experimental application of the new economic approach in the non-material sphere was carried out in 198[illegible].

The results achieved in this respect have fully confirmed the viability of the basic principles of the new economic approach and its mechanism. Their application has considerably contributed to increasing the effectiveness and the quality of work in the sphere of material production. The regular pace of production has improved even more, the marketing of products has been accelerated and the turnover of goods has increased; the contractual system has been consolidated, the production of consumer goods and services to the population have increased and improved, the foreign trade volume has considerably expanded and its currency effectiveness has improved.

Particularly great achievements were reached in increasing social labor productivity, as well as the profitability of production, the reduction of costs, also along the lines of quality indexes, which is particularly important for a country like ours which has limited material and other resources. All this made it possible for us to successfully fulfill the Seventh 5-Year Plan period as a whole.

What are these factors pointing at?

These factors show that our party has succeeded in finding the key to a system of management which is adequate for our needs. The new economic approach and new economic mechanism which have been applied for the last 3 years have proved more effective than any other approaches or mechanisms practiced in our country within the last 15 years. This is a great victory for us.

We must, at the same time, stress that the successes achieved in the last 3 years must be considered a first stage in the progress toward an all-round solution of the questions connected with the establishment of a management system adequate to the present stage of building developed socialism in the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Basing itself on these facts, the 12th BCP Congress examined the need to pursue the work aimed at further perfecting and improving the new economic approach and its mechanism, but not because they have proved erroneous. On the contrary, as I have already pointed out, the facts show that the new approach and mechanism have successfully passed the test of practical experience. In particular the further improvement of the mechanism is above all necessary because a number of questions have not been sufficiently clarified, and therefore the necessary conditions for the comprehensive establishment of the mechanism have not been created.

WHAT ARE WE TALKING ABOUT IN THIS CASE?

FIRST Many important theoretical problems connected with social administration in our country and with economic management have not been clarified. Could we, for example, establish a comprehensive and perfect mechanism of management, without clarifying theoretical and practical problems of great importance, such as the following:

-- The problem of the owner and master of socialist property;

-- The nature of the state plan and counterplan;

-- The nature and essence of democratic centralism under the present conditions;

-- The problem concerning the nature of trade-financial relations and their role in comprehensive production relations under the conditions of building mature socialism;

You can understand that these questions must be clarified before a fully perfected mechanism could be established.

With Leninist scope Comrade Todor Zhivkov brilliantly explained these problems of exceptional importance concerning our social administration, problems which are of crucial importance for the whole theory and practice of social management under the conditions of socialism.

The thesis of our first party and state leader that the state is the owner of socialist property under socialism and that, as representative of the people, the state acts at the people's bidding and in the interest of all our society is of particular importance for the guarantee of efficient economic and social management. The respective production collectives, the workers who are engaged in economic organizations, who are using and managing this property, are the masters of socialist property. In addition, socialist property is developing under the conditions of trade-financial relations and under the conditions of relevant economic levers -- such as prices, profits, interests, credits, taxes, etc. Every individual master of socialist property and each economic unit must function as a true socialist producers of commodities.

This, precisely, can be considered the basic source in shaping and applying the new economic approach of national economic management. This, precisely, is the main factor in understanding and applying the Leninist principles of democratic centralism in the management of the socialist economy.

SECOND A number of norms and schedules had not been worked out in advance and were not tested on time. The new wholesale prices were not fixed in advance either, as would have been appropriate in the nature of socialist trade-financial relations.

Now we have new prices and norms which have been tested in preliminary plan research in all economic organizations, even with computer methods. The tremendous amount of work accomplished in this respect represents a solid basis for the formation of a more comprehensive and more perfect mechanism which contains far more effective solutions than those existing before.

THIRD A number of cadres were not sufficiently familiar with the economic approach and its mechanism in the past. Today the cadres are living with the new approach and with its philosophical essence, they have adopted this approach as a vital necessity. The workers collectives directly engaged in material production are particularly enthusiastic in their support of the new approach.

In other words, the maturity of the subjective factors demands and, at the same time, gives the opportunity to perfect the creation of the new economic approach and its mechanism.

As a result of all this, the perfection of the economic approach and of its mechanism which we accomplished following the 12th BCP Congress is the further development of our views on the efficient modern management of the socialist economy as has been applied in our country for the last 3 years.

Comrades, how can we describe the goals we have set for ourselves in connection with perfecting the mechanism during the Eighth 5-Year Plan period.

IN THE FIRST PLACE -- The main and essential factor is the following: On the basis of the new theoretical tenets worked out at the October national conference to PLACE THE WHOLE OF THE PRODUCTION AND REPRODUCTION PROCESS ENTIRELY ON AN ECONOMIC BASIS, to remove the bureaucratic, administrative links and the "grey zones" in relations among individual activities and organizations.

Particular attention is devoted to the general, practical application of natural economic links between individual phases of production process along horizontal, as well as along vertical lines, beginning with the individual worker, the brigade, the enterprise, the agro-industrial complex, the economic trusts, combines, the okrug people's councils and conurbation systems, as well as the ministries and departments, up to the Council of Ministers as the supreme executive organ of state.

Through the economic mechanism as a regulating instrument we are creating a model for further developing and perfecting socialist production relations in all respects. We now wish to implement these relations with the help of direct economic links including purchases and sales, material incentives and material responsibility, encouraging incentives by economic means on contractual principles and on the basis of common economic interests and responsibilities.

This is the main and essential factor and deed accomplished in perfecting our new economic mechanism. It is the objective requirement at the present stage of our development.

THE SECOND BASIC GOAL WHICH WE ARE PURSUING BY PERFECTING THE MECHANISM IS TO FACILITATE AND ACCELERATE THE TRANSITION FROM EXTENSIVE TO INTENSIVE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

In this connection we should not forget Comrade Todor Zhivkov's exceptionally profound analysis and new theory as regards the characteristics of THE MATERIAL-TECHNICAL BASE SUITABLE FOR A DEVELOPED SOCIALIST SOCIETY, NAMELY THAT IT SHOULD CONSIST OF A "COMPREHENSIVE AUTOMATION THROUGH THE CONSTRUCTION OF AUTOMATED CYBERNETIC SYSTEMS IN PRODUCTION AND IN OTHER SOCIAL SPHERES."

The accomplishment of this task within the next 10 or 15 years means that from today we should pursue a policy aimed at the modernization and reorganization of the existing base, applying the latest scientific and technical innovations, a policy aimed at achieving a stable rate of growth of the national income and at increasing total social production by drastically increasing labor productivity on the basis of modern technology and equipment. That is why the code on the economic mechanism and the other documents on the subject serve to achieve a better utilization of all intensive factors in our socioeconomic development.

IN THE THIRD PLACE WE ARE PURSUING THE GOAL OF BREAKING SO-CALLED "VICIOUS CIRCLES."

We are talking about the need of widely expanding the struggle against squandering raw materials, energy and other substances, the struggle for the most comprehensive utilization of the existing material-technical base and of production capacities, in particular; it is necessary to wage a struggle against squandering and waste of labor, against the underestimation of the working people's experience and against underrating their energy and efforts. In other words, we must promote in all sectors of life, a strict regime of savings and especially of time saving, time being an invaluable commodity of every society. Upon this basis we must ensure the more harmonious and well-balanced development of our country. It is a task of not only essential economic significance, but it is also important as regards its educational and ideological character.

IN THE FOURTH PLACE, THE NEW MECHANISM SERVES THE ACHIEVEMENT OF A FURTHER EXPANSION OF SOCIALIST DEMOCRACY ON AN ECONOMIC BASIS.

The regulating documents devote particular attention to the role assigned to the workers collectives in solving all basic problems pertaining to the management of economic units, of the workers' collective from the brigade up to the economic organization as a whole. We cannot be successful in administering socialist property as state property without transforming the workers collective into the most active master of this socialist property.

What does socialist property actually mean? It is property administered through the state as the owner, the state being the representative people's power, of the workers. As a matter of fact, can we speak about socialist property as the property of the working people's state, can we speak about its administration without bearing in mind the working people as the chief masters of this property? No, we cannot. This is why one of the goals we are pursuing in connection with the new mechanism is to further expand socialist democracy on an economic basis, to expand the participation of the working people in production management, to extend the real economic rights of the workers collective in dealing with the economic and social problems that arise in daily work, as well as in social life as a whole.

IN THE FIFTH PLACE WE ARE TRYING TO RESOLVE A PROBLEM OF CRUCIAL IMPORTANCE IN OUR SOCIALIST DEVELOPMENT -- NAMELY THE DIRECT LINKS BETWEEN SOCIAL PRODUCTION AND THE MARKET.

Through the economic mechanism we are trying to subject and to direct production to the needs of the markets as well as to remove all those obstacles impeding the implementation of such direct ties. We would like to enrich our markets, to supply them with a large amount of consumer goods, so that the markets may cover the real needs of the citizens, that they should prove adequate to the social production of the socialist organizations. These markets should be very demanding as regards quality and variety of goods.

Of course, in the long run, all these goals which we are pursuing, as well as the further development of the economic mechanism serve one single purpose. This purpose was EXPRESSED AT THE RECENT 12TH BCP CONGRESS AND IS CONTAINED IN THE MAIN SOCIOECONOMIC TASK OF THE EIGHTH 5-YEAR PLAN PERIOD; IT READS AS FOLLOWS: THE POLICY OF COMPREHENSIVE SATISFACTION OF THE CONSTANTLY GROWING MATERIAL, INTELLECTUAL AND SOCIAL NEEDS OF THE PEOPLE MUST BE PURSUED. The all-round application of the new norms and regulations in this respect will produce an increase in our state's economic power and a further consolidation of the socialist method of production, as well as further increase in the prosperity of the citizens of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Naturally, when we speak of the mechanism, which will operate throughout the Eighth 5-Year Plan period, we cannot say that it is ideal. It is better than the one we created 3 years ago, but it is by no means ideal because an ideal mechanism does not exist.

Our practical experience, like the practical experience of all socialist countries, is that an economic mechanism can only be effective when it is linked to the specific tasks being accomplished at a given stage of development and when it serves the implementation of these tasks. In practice, this means that if we have a good mechanism today, it will be outdated tomorrow in certain respects, since it will no longer be adquate to the new tasks and conditions of our development. Since life does not stop developing, the economic mechanism must be constantly improved. There is no doubt that whenever we mention the need to constantly improve the economic mechanism, this does not mean that the mechanism should be changed from year to year. The mechanism must be relatively stable for a given plan period. Only then will it be able to exert an effective impact. That is why the mechanism we are intending to apply is envisaged to be valid throughout the entire Eighth 5-Year Plan period and is expected to be stable.

Comrades, from what we have submitted to you so far, it appears that along with the perfection of the mechanism which went into effect on 1 January 1982, the essential factors characterizing the hitherto valid mechanism have not changed substantially.

The principles worked out in this respect 3 years ago, which stipulate a connection between remuneration and the final result of work, as well as self-sufficiency, greater democracy in planning and leadership, a better utilization of trade-financial categories and the law on value, markets, etc, still remain valid.

At the same time we cannot fail to stress that the mechanism that has just been adopted contains a considerable number of new elements, making it more mature, more efficient and more complete.

How can we describe the new features of the mechanism through which we are intending to achieve the goals we have set ourselves?

IN DISCUSSING THE ECONOMIC MECHANISM AS A SYSTEM the new element consists in the fact that this mechanism IS COMPREHENSIVE, that it applies to all branches of production and to all activities connected with services to the nonmaterial sphere, and to the territorial units. The new mechanism applies to all activities of the superstructure -- such as science, administration, management and others. Thus, the idea of the complete application of the economic approach is now being implemented as a result of the truly comprehensive nature of the economic mechanism that is being incorporated in the new regulating documents.

THE SECOND FEATURE OF THE MECHANISM IS THE UNITY OF THE GOALS AND PRINCIPLES ON WHICH THIS COMPREHENSIVENESS IS BASED. Now the mechanism is common to all branches of social production and the nonproductive sphere as regards the goals and principles pursued by the creation, application and implementation of this mechanism. That is why the code of the economic mechanism is a uniform one, it is clear, simple and of universal value.

THE THIRD FEATURE of the new mechanism is the consistent application of the economic basis of democratic centralism at all administrative levels, as well as in all phases of the reproduction process. The division of function, rights and responsibilities among the individual organs and organizations in accordance with the principle that the state is the owner of socialist property, while the workers collective is its master, is being implemented. The elimination of all administrative links that are not connected with the economic interests of the participants in the reproduction process is envisaged. In the future only those who have the most accurate information and who bear direct responsibility for implementation are entitled to adopt a decision on a given question.

THE FOURTH FEATURE of the new economic mechanism is comprehensively and more consistently to implement the economic management of social production by taking into consideration the requirements of the law on the value and functioning of the trade-financial relations. The principle that what is necessary to society must accord with the interests of the producers and must chiefly be obtained by economic means has clearly asserted itself.

THE FIFTH FEATURE of the mechanism consists of the fact that the code asserts the main, the essential tenets and norms upon which a better balanced and more harmonious development of society and the national economy as a whole depend. All tasks that are linked to specific actions and decisions are being entrusted to the economic organizations and to the workers collectives.

In other words, the economic mechanism contains the necessary prerequisites for the consistent and comprehensive implementation of the economic approach and for the normal functioning of the whole national economic organism with all its component parts. Along with the mechanism all the activities of all organs and organizations are more clearly directed at the achievement of a great end result, at a rapid increase in efficiency. On this basis it becomes possible to develop the productive forces more dynamically and to make social relations more mature, as well as to make optimum use of the tremendous opportunities and reserves existing in our economy and in our society.

Comrades, in addressing specific aspects of the implementation of the economic mechanism, the most important elements to be noted are these:

FIRST. THE MECHANISM ENSURES THE CONSISTENT APPLICATION OF ECONOMIC COST ACCOUNTING, THE COMPLETE SELF-SUFFICIENCY OF EACH ECONOMIC ORGANIZATION AND ECONOMIC UNIT, OF EACH SOCIAL ORGANIZATION AND ACTIVITY.

Economic cost accounting and self-sufficiency are becoming the general watchword in the leadership and development of all spheres of activity in our country.

As of 1 January every brigade, enterprise, agro-industrial complex, economic and social organization and every activity has been placed on an economic cost-accounting basis, on a true, consistent self-sufficiency principle. Each collective must work, manage and develop the socialist property entrusted to it, so as to have enough income not only to cover the social and collective needs, but also to ensure the necessary "workers wages" fund for each worker. Sufficient means for an expanded reproduction and sufficient reserves for accumulations in the future must also be provided for.

THE ROLE OF PROFITS in enhanced for this purpose.

The overall profit becomes the sole qualitative index established by the state plan for economic organizations. Under the new conditions, an economic organization whose work is not profitable cannot be tolerated and the organization can in no way rely on subsidies from the budget. There is even more: The amount of profit becomes the basic criterion for the evaluation of all the work of each economic organization and its collective. In addition, there is the question of profits obtained from an efficient economic management. Profit obtained by means of unjustified price increases or violations of state rules, will be deducted from the budget. In future, subsidies will be granted as an exception only and they will be granted only under certain conditions. Self-financing of all activities from the sales of products or services must be the main factor.

The mechanism creates guarantees that not all the funds of the higher placed organizations should be utilitized, but that the financial basis of each economic unit should be strengthened and that the funds under the control of economic organizations should be increased. For this purpose an expanded system of purpose-oriented funds will be created and the rights of economic organizations as regards their use will be expanded.

It is provided that the economic cost accounting and the self-sufficiency should be implemented ON THE BASIS OF LONG-TERM AND STABLE NORMS. Thus, conditions for creative research for more effective solutions will be created. At the same time the role of production sales will be enhanced on the basis of contracts signed in advance with the consumers. The selling of production will be the basic source of profits and of the "workers wages" fund in all enterprises.

The consolidation of the economic cost accounting and self-sufficiency makes it necessary to fully implement the principle of linking workers' wages to end results. It is by no means a secret that for many years we have been searching for a practical solution of this problem. Only now, under the conditions of the new economic approach, has it become possible for the socialist principles of remuneration to be fully implemented in connection with the application of the requirement that the workers' wages should in all places be fully earned by all workers. The principle that only the results of what has been produced and sold can be distributed should be comprehensively applied.

In practice this means that the socialist collectives, as the masters must ensure not only the premiums as in the past, but that they should also guarantee the "workers' wages" fund as a whole, because no one can guarantee the workers wages if they have not worked satisfactorily. In addition, wages can be obtained only when the goods have been sold on the domestic or international markets, and after the income received has covered the material costs, after taxes have been paid, bank interest paid and all financial obligations toward other organizations have been paid, and the compulsory deductions for the funds for the development of economic organizations have been made. This means that wages represent the true amount reflecting the results of the work. In addition, the mechanism operates in such a way that it shows that whoever does better and more efficient work is entitled to higher wages. In other words, the main question in each organization, enterprise, agro-industrial complex and other institution is to ensure not only the financing, including the financing of the "workers' wages" fund, but also the principle of not relying on the state budget. If an enterprise's own means prove insufficient, expenditures must be reduced, including the "workers' wages fund" of the respective enterprise.

With the new mechanism, this principle is comprehensively developed at all levels; it is directly linked to the production and reproduction process which creates a simpler system of distribution of revenues. As for individual wages, they are even more directly tied to the specific work accomplished by each individual worker and employee, to his contribution to the efficient implementation of the tasks assigned to him by tne plan. In distributing the collective's "workers' wages" fund among members of the collectives, the collective's own evaluation plays a decisive role.

In order to encourage a final annual result, an additional remuneration for annual production results is being introduced, but this again is based on results actually obtained.

SECOND. THE MECHANISM CREATES PREREQUISITES FOR THE CONSISTENT APPLICATION OF A NEW TECHNOLOGY IN PLANNING, OF A NEW METHOD IN COMPILING AND IMPLEMENTING SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLANS.

The main factor in this respect is the fact that the whole system of planning is aimed at the final multiplication effect. The plan is not only compiled on the basis of branches, but also on the basis of different echelons, on the basis of programs set up in advance and it is aimed at introducing technical progress and cooperation with other countries. The character of the state plan as a law which is subject to adoption by the National Assembly and can be amended only by this organ is fully clarified. Only minimum tasks will be assigned in the future by the state plan, tasks upon which our national balances and the implementation of our commitments to other countries will depend.

Another important factor is to perfect centralized planning as regards the main sectors of economically strategic importance. This does not mean to further intensify excessive centralism, but to enhance the role of scientific analysis in the case of strategically important trends in developing, shaping and optimally utilizing certain individual factors in accordance with the changes occurring. All this must be summed up as a uniform policy in the country's socioeconomic development. At the same time, democracy is further expanding in planning at the level of economic organizations, enterprises and brigades. The new mechanism contributes to abolishing restrictions in personnel number and other limitations contained in the plan, without which it is easier to maintain a better balance in our economic development. The following indexes will be assigned from the central authorities to the economic organizations and enterprises as state tasks in the future:

-- Implementation of basic indexes upon which national balances depend;

-- Gross profits;

-- Currency income from exports;

-- Scientific-technical tasks of strategic importance;

-- Commissioning of new, or reorganization and modernization of existing production capacities on the basis of special lists indicating their nationwide importance.

In addition to this, the state will submit lists to the economic organizations, indicating limits for basic raw materials, fuel, energy, machines and equipment which are in short supply, and for a limited amount of currency for imports from additional sources [vtoro napravlenie].

In other words, the state as the owner of state property will determine only a few indexes as obligatory for the economic organizations, indexes likely to guarantee the country's basic balances and proportions, as well as the achievement of the main tasks assigned by the 12th BCP Congress. In addition to this, these indexes must by FIXED and will be ASSIGNED FOR A PERIOD OF 5 YEARS WITH ANNUAL DIFFERENTIATIONS. All remaining indexes must be worked out and established by the economic organizations in their counterplan, which is called the technical industrial final plan [techpromfinplan].

The 5-year plan becomes the BASIC FORM OF PLANNED LEADERSHIP. On this basis, the collectives can find a reliabe guarantee for successful work and a promising future for their further development. It is also very important to note that the planning organs will provide extensive information, telling the economic organizations under which conditions and in which manner the state tasks are to be interpreted, so that they may understand what the respective figures actually mean.

Particular attention is devoted to keeping up a well-balanced plan at all levels and to overcoming subjectivism in determining individual tasks.

The new mechanism perfectly explains the character of counterplanning as well. In the true sense of the word, the counterplan is developing into an extensive program of indexes about the all-round production-economic activities of each organization which not only guarantees the implementation of state tasks, but also complements and expands the views expressed in the state plan and its effectiveness. The counterplan is entirely entrusted to the workers' collectives. The workers themselves compile and adopt this plan, and they bear responsibility for its implementation as well.

Thus, the masters of nationwide property have the opportunity in their work to take care of the state and nationwide interests as well as the interests of the collective and each individual worker engaged in the respective collective. As a result of all this, the counterplan becomes the basic instrument of socialist economic management. It will be the true plan according to which our entire country will develop.

The new mechanism does away with the outdated practice of taking the reserves uncovered by the collectives in their counterplans and integrating them in the state plan. Such actions will be considered against the law and will be punished. This enables us to solve a few general problems: On the one hand, the state tasks are always less demanding than the opportunities actually uncovered by the counterplans. On the other hand, we have succeeded for the first time, thanks to the new mechanism, in creating conditions under which individual brigades, enterprises and economic organizations are compiling their own strenuous counterplans, which include all internal reserves and are thus able to manifest their creative initiative, personal courage and risk.

The role of contracts as basic factors for creating normal relations between the producers of commodities and a strong defensive barrier against subjectivist planning by the higher placed organs has been considerably enhanced.

A considerable change is thus introduced in the organization of plan fulfillment as well. In future, the implementation of the plan will be mainly guaranteed by economic means, economic impact, economic incentives and economic restructions. Important levers such as prices, profits, credits, taxes, workers' wages, custom tariffs, premiums and others should be even more efficiently and flexibly used in this respect and for this purpose.

This is required by economic cost accounting, by economic organization of production and by the functioning of economic organizations as commodity producers.

Such an approach in planning leadership excludes the method of gross ordering about by the administrative organs, of administrative organs, of administrative threats and attempts at patronage by the central organs of state management. There is even more. If a highly placed organ should cause damage to an economic organization by its decision, it must make up for this damage from its own means, including at the expense of the "workers' wages" fund.

THIRD. THE MECHANISM SERVES THE PURPOSE OF INTENSIFYING ECONOMIC INCENTIVES AND ECONOMIC COMPULSION FOR AN INTENSIFIED ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT THROUGH THE PRACTICAL APPLICATION OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENTS AND OF ADVANCED EXPERIENCE.

It is well known that the goals and meaning of our party and state scientific-technical policy is by no means restricted to the purpose of working better today than yesterday. We are striving to introduce the highest worldwide achievements in science and technology, the best equipment and the most effective technological methods, the greatest achievements in production organization and management. This is determined by the fact that the victory in the competition between socialism and capitalism, in the long run, will be decided by who more promptly, more efficiently and more fully uses and applies the achievements of science and technical progress in production, as well as in all spheres of social life.

This is why the new mechanism assigns us the task of overcoming the gap between scientific-technical research and practical implementation; of eliminating the "grey zones" in this field, and of subjecting the work and the intersts of the entire community -- economic organizations and engineering-application, scientific, designing and other organizations -- above all, to introducing innovations and the most recent inventions, to promptly improving the technical, technological and organizational standards in production. The system of evaluating economic organizations and enterprises is also subjected to this target. Those who are introducing new technical equipment and technological methods work with less manpower, obtain higher profitability and obtain high labor productivity -- hence they are entitled to higher evaluations and to higher remuneration.

In this respect it is envisaged that all scientific orgnaizations with a practical orientation, regardless of which department they are subordinate to, all engineering-application and development organizations, must as of 1 January 1982 fully introduce the cost accounting system, while financing and remuneration within them will exclusively depend upon the effect of introducing new innovations and methods. This means that all these organizations must become factories of practical application. This principle must also be applied to the work of higher educational institutions and of certain institutes belonging to the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, taking into consideration their specific characteristics, of course.

In addition to this, it is necessary to intensify the mass creative activities of specialists, rationalizers, inventors and individual workers. Purpose-oriented incentives must be practiced in connection with the introduction of advanced experience and with the application of new technical and technological solutions. A special fund called "For the Stimulation of Technical Progress" is being created for this purpose. A special chart has to be established in this connection to settle the amount of purpose-oriented premiums depending upon the effect obtained from the application of the new methods and inventions.

In introducing new technological systems, equipment etc, which are marked by a great multiplication effect, or in organizing new methods of production of strategic importance, expenditures are envisaged to be covered not only by the economic organizations but by the state as well. This is a measure of utmost importance for accelerating technical progress, especially in the sectors of comprehensive automation, robotization, introduction of principally new technological methods, fuels and energy.

In accelerating technical progress, AN IMPORTANT ROLE IS ASSIGNED TO CAPITAL INVESTMENTS, TO THE PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT OF INVESTMENT PROCESSES. For this reason, in distributing the majority of capital investments, a new regulation based on competitive principles is being introduced. There will be exceptions in the case of certain capital investments, such as those concerning agriculture, transportation and the social sphere. For all other branches, priority will be granted to those who obtain a greater and more prompt effect from capital investments. The construction of new plants and the reorganization and modernization of existing ones will not be permitted in future unless the achievement of the highest technical and economic indexes has been guaranteed. The main criteria in this case will be related to the highest profitability from 100 leva of production fund or the most economical use of capital, profitability from 100 leva of production fund or the most economical use of capital, materials, energy and manpower; and to the highest quality,the most progressive technical equipment and methods, as well as the shortest period of amortization of invested financial means. In this connection, the investors' responsibility is increased as regards the determination of TECHNICAL indexes and specifications in working out technological methods. It will be our policy in future not to approve the planning of a given project and the supply of the necessary machines and equipment for it if the state experts have not established in advance that the technological methods and the technical-economic indexes for a given project are at a contemporary level.

The manner of remuneration and evaluation of the DESIGNING ORGANIZATIONS' work is changing. The amount of designer's remuneration will not depend upon the cost of the project, as before, but upon the technical-economic standards of the project. If this project fails to ensure a high effectiveness, or if the designing organization fails to keep the costs for the project within the limits determined by the investors, the project will not be accepted.

In addition to this, competition is introduced in designing projects, and the monopoly of certain designing and engineering organizations is being abolished. The investor will have an opportunity to submit the projects to several designing organizations.

It is also envisaged to enhance economic responsibility in the case of low quality implementation of projects by building organizations, as well as to enhance the personal, material, administrative and legal responsibility of the members of reviewing committees and investors in case of unfinished projects or low-quality implementation of such. The citizens are guaranteed the right to ask for legal compensation in case shortcomings have been established in housing construction. The building organization which has committed such shortcomings is obliged to repair all defects, at its own expense, which have occurred during construction in contradiction to the existing project or to the consumers demands.

Special incentives are envisaged for both investors and builders if they succeed in speeding up the building and commissioning schedules of given projects.

The NEW METHOD OF EVALUATING THE QUALITY OF PRODUCTION is an essential factor in accelerating technical progress. The quality of production will be evaluated according to the success obtained on domestic and international markets. This means that the primary responsibility for guaranteeing the high quality of goods is actually borne by the producer. In addition to this, there should be a uniform evaluation of production quality both for domestic and international markets.

FOURTH. THE NEW ECONOMIC MECHANISM CREATES PREREQUISITES FOR EVERY PRODUCER TO REACH THE CONSUMER -- ON THE DOMESTIC AS WELL AS INTERNATIONAL MARKET. There is even more. Every economic organization has the right and obligation to establish and keep up direct relations with the consumer.

The question of eliminating the monopoly of individual organizations on the domestic market now assumes great importance. It is envisaged to create real prerequisites for this purpose aimed at expanding economic competition among socialist economic organizations, among production, trade, supply and services organizations.

There should be only one master on the domestic market, as Comrade Todor Zhivkov stated. This master is none other than the consumer. All organizations must expand their creative spirit and initiative. They must provide for a greater variety of high quality goods needed by the consumers. In implementing this goal we should by no means restrict the right of individual organizations to produce what is in demand on the market and which others do not produce or produce in short supply. It is envisaged to more actively include the consumer goods produced by the Central Cooperative Union, by private plots and auxiliary farms, as well as by licensed artisans and other private persons, in the general production and trade of consumer goods.

Wholesale trade is envisaged to be basically reorganized. Its role as an administrative mediator no longer exists. Each retail trade organization and producer is granted the right to sign direct contracts and to appear on the market.

A MORE EFFECTIVE, NOW LINK IS ESTABLISHED BETWEEN PRODUCERS AND THE INTERNATIONAL MARKET. The mechanism envisages the establishment of powerful trade associations or other forms of foreign trade organizations likely to guarantee an effective foreign trade activity. At the same time, we must strictly observe the principle that these organizations must belong to the producers and act on their behalf, so that the producer is aware of his own influence on the international market and flexibly adapts work according to the market demands. In this connection, the amount of remuneration for economic organization managers is linked to the growth of currency revenues and to the effect of foreign trade activities. This is a very important fact. It emanates from the open character of our economy.

It is envisaged to expand the rights of economic organizations and agro-industrial complexes so that they may more freely use the additional production obtained in excess of the state tasks with the help of their counterplans, as well as their right to use domestic and foreign currency credits.

Additional resources, which are necessary for increasing production on the basis of counterplans, will have to be ensured on the basis of the principle of absolute leva and currency self-sufficiency. A fund called "economic risk" is being created for this purpose. This will considerably encourage the creative spirit of the cadres for multiplying domestic and international resources and opportunities in connection with increasing the final result of their work. Other funds will be subjected to this purpose, funds which have been created under the title: "Encouragement of Exports" attached to the Foreign Trade Ministry, and the "Trade Policy" fund attached to the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Public Services.

Along with this, it is necessary to entirely reorganize the foreign trade organizations upon an economic basis, with a view to avoiding waste of the national income as a result of inefficient foreign trade activities. The Ministry of Foreign Trade must strictly observe the foreign trade law in implementing foreign trade policy.

FIFTH. THE NEW MECHANISM CREATES NEW FORMS OF ORGANIZATION IN NATIONAL ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT AND INTRODUCES SUBSTANTIAL CHANGES AS REGARDS THE RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF INDIVIDUAL ORGANS AND ORGANIZATIONS.

In the first place, the new mechanism provides for a change in the character of the economic organizations, combines, okrug agro-industrial unions, and other economic organizations. On the one hand, they cease to be departmental organizations and are granted considerable independence. On the other hand, the outdated administrative-hierarchical subordination of economic organizations to the ministries is abolished, and superfluous centralism and administrative bureaucratic methods are eliminated from the management of the economic system. In the future, these organizations will assume the character of associations of direct commodity producers, and not of administrative-economic organizations. In addition to this, the role of socialist economic organizations as commodity producers is being enhanced. Their rights and responsibilities are expanded in connection with implementing the tasks assigned and adopted by the uniform plan. The economic organizations are assuming part of the ministries' functions, in particular as regards purely operational questions. The economic organizations will be a direct object and target of centralized state planning. Thus, they are being fully transformed into basic implementors of the reproduction process, and are directly responsible to the government in connection with implementing the tasks adopted by the state plan.

As masters and commodity producers, the economic organizations will organize the implementation of the plan themselves, and will establish direct contractual links among them. On the basis of their counterplans, as well as within the framework of state regulations and under the existing conditions, they will implement the goals and tasks assigned to them by the party and government. In this connection THE ECONOMIC ORGANIZATIONS ARE GRANTED THE RIGHT, FREELY AND ON A CONTRACTUAL BASIS, TO ASSOCIATE FOR THE PURPOSE OF MORE EFFICIENTLY UTILIZING THE AVAILABLE MANPOWER, AND THEIR MATERIAL AND FINANCIAL RESOURCES. In this respect, we are talking about mutually advantageous production sharing and a joint implementation of economic activities. In associating, the economic organizations give priority to coordination, cooperation and joint engineering-application activities, including designing projects, supplies for comprehensive projects and their construction within the country and abroad; to exports and imports, food supplies, marketing and trade activities, information, advertising, services and auxiliary activities; as well as to production sharing in finished goods, etc.

State and cooperative organizations, banks, scientific organizations, educational institutions and other socialist organizations, as well as mixed associations -- all juridical persons or bodies which are resident in the People's Republic of Bulgaria -- may join these associations.

The mutual relations of economic organizations with the budget are placed on a long-term and unchanging basis ruled by special regulations. The right of economic organizations to use their own financial means for joint financing of important initiatives with a multiplication effect, of development activities with other organizations, as well as for the production of commodities in which they are specializing, but also for the production of other commodities, are being expanded. Thus, a new interpretation is given to the concept "Target of the Economic Organizations' Activities."

These organizations are entitled to produce anything they wish, as long as they achieve the best effect and guarantee the most efficient utilization of their production resources The economic organizations are becoming the chief investors in building new production capacities and in modernizing existing ones.

THE NEW ECONOMIC MECHANISM SERVES TO ENHANCE THE ROLE AND SIGNIFICANCE OF ENTERPRISES AND AGRO-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEXES AS THE IMMEDIATE COMMODITY PRODUCERS AND AS BASIC OWNERS OF SOCIALIST PROPERTY. They actually work as juridical bodies and their work is based on genuine cost accounting principles. Our practical experience of the past has proved that it is incorrect to underrate the importance of enterprises, and of large plants, as well as of individual agro-industrial complexes in particular. For this purpose we intend to consolidate the financial basis and financial independence of such enterprises and agro-industrial complexes by preventing the majority of financial means of the enterprises and of the agro-industrial complexes to be taken away to the benefit of the centralized funds in economic trusts, combines, and okrug agro-industrial unions as well as by the the national agro-industrial union itself. The enterprises will work along the same lines for the creation and distribution of income as the economic organizations.

THIS IS HOW THE MUTUAL RELATIONS AMONG ENTERPRISES, AGRO-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEXES, ECONOMIC ORGANIZATIONS, OKRUG AGRO-INDUSTRIAL UNIONS AND THE NATIONAL AGRO-INDUSTRIAL UNION WILL BE ESTABLISHED. In this case, too, the relations must be economically based and founded upon solid norms.

In case the economic organizations, okrug agro-industrial unions, the National Agro-Industrial Union, or any other economic organizations should cause damage to the enterprises or to the agro-industrial complexes, by their activities, they are obliged to fully make up for such damages caused to the respective enterprises. The same applies, vice-versa, to the enterprises and agro-industrial complexes. If they should cause any damage to the economic organizations, the okrug agro-industrial unions or the National Agro-Industrial Union, they also must fully make up for these losses and damages which they have caused because of their low-quality work.

In other words, we can say that principally new mutual relations are being established among economic organizations, enterprises and okrug agro-industrial unions no longer play the role of mere administrative-instructing organs, as in the past, but will be the organs of new economic organizations expressing the collective interests of the associated commodity producers.

It is a great advantage of the new mechanism that it provides us with a COMPREHENSIVE MODEL FOR A NEW TYPE OF BRIGADE, as a basic economic and social production unit. It has become possible on this basis to complete the work in connection with perfecting socialist labor organization through an efficient and economically based coordination of technical equipment, raw materials, manpower and other factors guaranteeing the achievement of an excellent end result. The new mechanism maps out the features of economic cost accounting within the brigades and of mutual economic relations between brigades and enterprise managements, as well as agro-industrial complexes. It is envisaged that in the event that individual sides involved in these mutual relations cause loss or damage to each other these damages be compensated for by the guilty party.

In other words the new mechanism intends to transfer the center of economic power and production leadership to the economic organizations and their sections. The immediate implementation of specific tasks connected with our country's socioeconomic development are entrusted to the economic organizations.

As for the ministries, the new mechanism contributes to their reorganization into organs of state administration, into executive-instructive organs of the government. which, on the government's behalf and at its assignment, are called upon to work for the implementation and fulfillment of the uniform state plan as a whole.

In future the branch ministries will be assigned the task of being responsible for the work accomplished by the respective branch as a whole rather than for the work of individual organizations. This actually means that we are creating a new type of branch ministry, one that is responsible for the implementation of party and state policy in general, for the entire branch of a given production sector, regardless of where this work is actually done. In future the ministry is no longer entitled to interfere in the operational and administrative questions concerning the economic organizations within the respective system. The ministry is a state organ and as such it is called upon to defend the state plan. Anything that a given organization decides to produce outside the state plan and whether it decides to associate with any other organization -- this is of no concern of the ministry. It is the affair of the economic organization in question.

The new mechanism provides for an enhanced responsibility of the ministries as regards the compilation of the country's uniform plan, as well as in working out forecasts, regulations and models. The ministry is entitled to act as a general staff of scientific-technical progress in a given sphere of work. In future the ministries will carry out the function of supervisory state organs over the economic organizations and will protect the state and national interests; the ministries must give regular assistance to the economic organizations in working out and implementing the counterplans.

In this connection we must promptly and clearly eliminate all manifestations involving ordering about and patronizing attitudes as regards the activities of economic organizations. In implementing the adopted decisions bureaucratic methods, sluggishness and a careless approach to responsibility must be overcome. Work and leadership must now be implemented on the basis of common interest which is one of the main levers of administration. The government must now provide the ministers with the necessary means for this purpose, with funds for applying to technical progress and currency through which they may exert an impact upon and assist the economic organizations to fulfill the tasks assigned to them by the state plan. Levers such as credits, custom duties, taxes, prices and others must also be more actively applied.

Naturally, when economic organizations violate the law, or act in contradiction with state interests, the ministry, as a state organ, must exercise administrative functions as well, and its instructions are compulsory for respective economic organizations in this case.

SIXTH. THE NEW ECONOMIC MECHANISM PLACES ALL CONURBATION SYSTEMS ON AN ECONOMIC COST ACCOUNTING BASIS AND ON THE PRINCIPLE OF SELF-SUFFICIENCY.

This, in itself, represents a new factor of principle in the entire work to date in connection with the management of social and economic processes. This measure will ensure an even more harmonious coordination of territorial and branch development in our economy and will consistently apply the multiple-oriented approach on a territorial basis.

The new element contained in this measure is the fact that the economic incentives of people's councils are intensified in connection with most effectively guiding the socio-economic development of the conurbation systems; in connection with the introduction of uniform regulations for determining the needs for development funds in the infrastructure. In addition, the rights and financial independence of the okrug people's councils executive and administrative organs are being enhanced; the material responsibility of these organs as regards the final results of their activities is increased. In this connection each conurbation system must first of all be supported by the profits made by its enterprises and institutions, by receipts from the enterprises and agro-industrial complexes located in its territory, etc. In other words, the economic and social development of the conurbation system will in future depend upon the creative spirit and initiative of the local cadres as regards the utilization of all the resources in the conurbation systems themselves for the production of goods and services, as well as for ensuring additional income.

In the case of certain areas where economic standards are lower the state will participate in the development of their material base. At the same time state subsidies to economic organizations are envisaged for the development of production in conurbation systems where there is no economic advantage to be gained from a given activity. This however, should be the exception to the rule and be granted only under specific circumstances. The main idea is to make the conurbation systems independent, so that they may develop greater initiative and a creative spirit, and so that, on this basis, they may generate the necessary resources to support their own administrative apparatus and finance local initiatives.

Purpose-oriented funds will be created in the conurbation systems and okrugs for this goal, funds that will corresponsd to the respective funds of the state budgets. The transitional residue of these funds is not subjected to centralization. It is envisaged that the conurbation systems should make more extensive use of credits from the Bulgarian National Bank.

The mechamism ensures the integration of conurbation systems with enterprises which located in their territories in order to facilitate the solution of common problems and the implementation of common measures. It is also envisaged that the social functions of economic organizations, enterprises and agro-industrial complexes should be fully realized and developed, by making them participate with their own social development funds in creating a technical, cultural and social infrastructure in a given conurbation system, because it is important to satisfy the needs of their local workers.

The application of the economic approach in the nonproduction sphere must be completed this year. This is likely to enhance the role and significance of the economic organization and administration of conurbation system even more, since many activities outside the material sphere are connected wit the work of the conurbation systems.

SEVENTH. THE NEW MECHANISM ENVISAGES AN ENHANCEMENT OF THE ROLE AND SIGNIFICANCE OF COLLECTIVE MANAGEMENT ORGANS AND AN EVEN GREATER INTENSIFICATION OF THE STATE-LOCAL AND SOCIAL-STATE PRINCIPLE IN ADMINISTRATION.

This fact is directly connected with the functioning of the workers collective as the master of socialist property and with subjective management.

In this connection the new machanism transforms the collective organs of the economic organizations, enterprises, agro-industrial complexes and brigades into genuinely elective organs, into exponents and representatives of the working people's interest.

In future the collective organ will as a rule have as an appointed representative of the state only the leader of the economic organization or enterprise. All other members will be elected. The chairman of the economic committee and the chairman of the Economic Council will in future be elected.

The new mechamism determines the rights and responsibilities of the economic committees and councils, according to the regulations. Self-government in the brigade is being expanded. The brigade members elect their leader, they determine the number and composition of members. The brigade will eliminate from its staff workers who are responsible for shortcomings and workers whose presence is redundant. The brigade will itself organize the implementation of all tasks which the enterprises and agro-industrial complexes entrust to it.

One of the main trends in intensifying democracy in economic management is the wide participation of working people in working out, adopting and implementing the counterplans. Counterplans worked out and adopted without the participation of the workers collective will be considered invalid in the future and those responsible for this failure will be held to account along administrative or party lines.

The mechanism envisages the application of the COMPETITIVE PRINCIPLE IN DETERMINING AND APPOINTING LEADING OR EXECUTIVE CADRES. At the same time an opportunity is given for an enhancement of cadres in the function they fill, or in their working place. Those whose performance is better, or who make the greater contribution will receive the same remuneration as the highest ranking employees of central organs without necessarily working in these organs.

At the same time, along with the expansion of democracy through the new mechanism, the ONE-MAN COMMAND principle is also enhanced. In the event that the collective organ adopts a decision that contradicts the state tasks, the law, or any valid regulations adopted by the government, the leaders of economic organizations, enterprises and agro-industrial complexes have a right of veto. The collective must carry out their instructions and the discussion on the controversial issue is to be transferred to a higher ranking organ for a final ruling. The new mechanism envisages the creation of a special leaders' fund so to enable him to more efficiently resolve individual questions of current policy.

Along with the general features of the economic mechanism which have been described, the BCP Central Committee Politburo and the Council of Ministers have adopted a number of specific principles on agriculture, transport, energy, trade and the construction sector. These principles complement and specify the general principles of the mechanism. In particular substantial changes are introduced in the mechanism of the planning and leadership of agriculture. They are completing the organization of the National Agrarian Union, of the okrug agro-industrial unions and agro-industrial complexes as true economic organizations; tutelage over them is eliminated, and on the basis of long-term and firm regulations concerning them, extensive rights are granted to the national agro-industrial union, as well as to the agro-industrial complexes for the solution of all the questions on which the full realization of the advantages of our large-scale agriculture depends. The development of economically weak agro-industrial complexes is placed on a new basis, granting them the right freely to sell their own production and to associate, on an economic basis, with economic organizations of other systems -- the Ministry of Forestry and Timber Industry, the Central Cooperative Union, the State Committee of Tourism etc.

These are the main changes and additions to the economic mechanism which has gone into force as of 1 January 1982. As we see, these changes are aimed at improving its efficiency and at directly linking it to the new economic strategy worked out and adopted at the 12th BCP Congress. The changes ensure such a coordination of centralism and decentralism as to ensure that democracy is expanded and scope is given to initiative, to highly efficient progress toward the general goal and to a greater revelation of the tremendous advantages of real socialism in implementing the great tasks of the eight 5-year plan period.

It will not be exaggeration to state that THE CHANGES POINTED OUT IN THE ECONOMIC MECHANISM, IN THEIR ENTIRETY, BEAR THE CHARACTERISTIC OF A GREAT REFORM IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF OUR NATIONAL ECONOMY.

Comrades, as the experience of the past has shown, no matter how perfect a mechanism may be, it cannot act automatically, nor can it ensure the achievement of the results to aspire by itself.

THE MAIN TASK OF ALL CADRES AND ALL WORKERS COLLECTIVES NOW IS TO MASTER THE PHILOSOPHY OF THE NEW ECONOMIC APPROACH AND THE REQUIREMENTS OF ITS IMPROVED MECHANISM, AS WELL AS TO WORK EFFECTIVELY TO ENSURE THE CONSISTENT, UNCOMPROMISING AND ACCURATE PRACTICAL APPLICATION OF THE NEW APPROACH AND MECHANISM AT ALL LEVELS OF SOCIAL ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT.

In this connection, the following issues are concerned:

FIRST The mechanism must be comprehensively allied along all lines of the reproduction process.

SECOND The mechanism must be comprehensively applied in all its aspects.

THIRD The mechanism must be applied creatively. As I have already noted, with the mechanism, we determine the main and basic factors. Details neither can nor must be settled by the central organs. They must, in the spirit of the general rules, be resolved on a local scale by every leader in accordance with the specific circumstances.

In order to obtain the best effect from the new mechanism, the following rules should be observed:

--The work to eliminate so-called "vicious circles" and disporportions in development must expand on a large scale, since they represent objective obstacles to the comprehensive functioning of the mechanism;

--Strong inner-plant and inner-economic basis of rules must be established;

--Efficient information must be ensured for the current processes along all lines as regards relations and information about innovations in science and technology, in production and management;

--Discipline must be consolidated along all lines -- planning, financial, technological and contractual discipline -- lenient attitudes in mutual relations among economic organizations, enterprises and brigades must be completely eliminated.

We must change the way socialist competition is organized, by fully coordinating it with the demands of the economic approach. COMPETITION MUST BECOME AN ELEMENT OF THE ECONOMIC MECHANISM. It must comprise the entire process of compiling counterplans and of the struggle for their implementation. The extent of plan fulfillment must not be the basic criterion in socialist competition, but the contribution which is made to master advanced experience and to implement the intensive development of the country.

The application of the new mechanism must become the primary concern not only of economic organizations, but also of ministries, departments and the government. The work and the decisions of all must in future be such as not to contradict the new economic approach and not to distort the new economic mechanism, but on the contrary, to contribute to their full application.

THE ROLE OF THE BULGARIAN NATIONAL BANK IS PARTICULARLY ENHANCED IN CONNECTION WITH THE APPLICATION OF THE MECHANISM. The bank must contribute as an economic organization and will be responsible for damage caused by slow or formalistic solutions of problems posed by the commodity producers. The Bulgarian National Bank must participate with its capital in the creation of joint enterprises and activities, ensuring an additional effect. Along with this, the Bulgarian National Bank, by exerting control over our currency, must struggle for the economic functioning of the relations among economic organizations and must strive for the implementation of the tasks of the state plan and the collectives' counterplans.

THE ROLE OF THE BULGARIAN TRADE UNIONS IN CONSISTENTLY APPLYING THE NEW MECHANISM IS IMPORTANT. They must become partners and responsible fellow-workers of the economic managements in implementing the economic approach, in creatively applying the economic mechanism. As a school for administration, for management and for communism, the trade unions must cooperate at all levels for the active participation of millions of working people in implementing the new approach in management and they must openly face and oppose bureaucratic methods, and the conservative approach, they must oppose all those who impede the application of the new mechanism in practical life.

THE SUCCESS OF THE WORK ON APPLYING THE NEW ECONOMIC MECHANISM LARGELY DEPENDS ON THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PARTY-POLITICAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL ACTIVITY.

Life requires that the 12th BCP Congress principles be fully implemented: Each party organization must in fact become the political manager of the respective plant, economic organization, combine, agro-industrial complex, scientific organization and office. It must increase political strictness towards all cadres, centrally and locally, by utilizing the new economic mechanism while implementing the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress.

At the same time, the party organizations must fully apply the new criteria of evaluating the activity of the okrug committees and bureaus and the other organs and organizations. Obviously, their work must not be evaluated according to the degree of plan implementation. That is the task of the economic organizations and their leaders. Under the conditions of the new economic approach party organs and organizations must be responsible for the precise and full implementation of the party and state policy, namely, how intensively does the economy develop, how successfully are the social problems of the people being solved, and how are the new methods and forms of work and the new management approach being utilized.

Comrades, in applying the new economic approach we will probably encounter many obstacles. Some of them are already apparent.

FIRST there is the tax on profit, which must be introduced in connection with the budget. When this tax is introduced some organizations will have surplus funds while others will need more and will have to borrow from the Bulgarian National Bank.

SECOND there will be attempts to increase profit by secretly or overtly increasing retail prices. It is already noticeable that some organizations, without taking into consideration the price of the final product, are subjectively increasing the prices of the intermediate products and thus place the producers of the end product in a difficult situation.

For this reason we must introduce strict state control on fixing prices along the entire chain of the production process.

THIRD there is still discrepancy between the price of equipment and the low price of labor, which hinders the introduction of what is technologically new.

FOURTH we are placing on the self-sufficiency principle not only work collectives of the brigades, plants and economic organizations, but also the management units. Thus, in essence, the management units are turning into a kind of management brigade of a new kind. This is an aspect of our work. However, we have still not created the model of such a brigade. This is also an obstacle.

There surely will be other obstacles!

We must not, however, be afraid of them. Obviously, they will not characterize the new economic mechanism. The new economic mechanism will be characterized by its novelty and high degree of effectiveness. Therefore, in applying it, we must maneuver skillfully, so that we do not hit the expected obstacles. Some of these obstacles can be removed by practical work, while others can be neutralized so that maximum of effectiveness is achieved while applying the mechanism.

Comrades, these are the main aspects of the normative documents adopted by the BCP Central Committee Politburo and the government in relation to completely applying the new economic approach and perfecting its mechanism. They are in your hands, in the hands of all party, state, economic and public cadres. Their fate now depends on us, all of us who are attending this meeting.

The fate of the mechanism depends most of all on local work and on mobilizing the working people and their creativity. Therefore, after the national instructive conference, the focal point of the work of the economic organizations and ministries must be transfered to the agro-industrial complexes. Everything necessary must be done to ensure that all our cadres are acquainted with the documents of the economic mechanism. They must study them so that the ideas and postulates incorporated in them become a great power in the work FOR COMBINING AND IMPLEMENTING THE 1982 COUNTERPLANS.

I would like to stress once again: There is no ideal mechanism!

Therefore, everything will depend on the quality of the work of everybody and on the skill to creatively apply the mechanism's requirements by each and every person everywhere. Simultaneously, we must be ready to oppose every attempt to utilize some possibly weak aspect of the mechanism or some not fully clarified aspect for some abuse or for justifying poor performance in the work.

The BCP Central Committee Politburo and the Council of Ministers express their firm conviction that our leading cadres, the Bulgarian communists, the members of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union, the Fatherland Front, the Bulgarian trade unions and the Dimitrov Komsomol will be ready to make full use of every opportunity of the new economic approach and its mechanism and will make worthy contribution to implementing the historic decisions of the 12th BCP Congress and to the further and even more successful construction of mature socialism in the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

PRESS DENOUNCES U.S. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS

AU201013 Sofia BTA in English 0828 GMT 20 Jan 82

["Instrument of 'Cold War'" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 20 Jan (BTA) -- Prof Lyuben Georgiev, ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME observer of international affairs, comments today on the Paris meeting of the coordination commission for control over exports to the socialist countries, set up by the United States after the war.

The author notes that at that meeting the American imperialism hopes to turn its anti-socialist instincts into a policy for the whole Western Europe and to force Western Europe and Japan into "aligning" themselves with America in its "punitive" march against Poland, the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

"It is already quite clear that the United States are seeking to exploit to the maximum the events in Poland for the purposes of their strategy of confrontation" says ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME. The scheme of Washington is a wide-ranging one. But first and foremost comes the task of driving mankind back to the times of a "cold war".

Further on the commentary stresses that it is impossible for the United States to succeed in suppressing the economic dynamism of the Soviet Union, or in imposing on socialism a military economic instead of a peaceful economic competition without this converting itself from an instrument of imperialism into an instrument against imperialism.

The commentary cites examples of how through the above mentioned commission the United States are seeking to apply a discrimination approach and thus transfer the main burden of the "sanctions" against Poland, the USSR and against socialism in general, onto the back of Western Europe and Japan.

KOOPERATIVNO SELO concludes by stressing the wishes of the United States to halt the advance of the economy of real socialism through the coordination commission for control over exports to the socialist countries.

"The objective and historical prospects and the adventurism of the new imperialist attempts at halting the march of history lie mainly and mostly in the colossal might of real socialism and of its international influence" stresses the paper.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES WPC CHAIRMAN ROMESH CHANDRA

AU201742 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov has received Romesh Chandra, chairman of the WPC. During the cordial talks, topical problems of the struggle of the world peace movement against the exacerbation of the international situation (?as a result of the reaction's activities) as well as for detente, for halting rearmament and for disarmament were discussed.

Romesh Chandra acquainted Comrade Todor Zhivkov with the WPC bureau's decision to create a Lyudmila Zhivkova prize which should be awarded to schoolchildren who have distinguished themselves in various spheres of life in strengthening peace, friendship and cooperation among the peoples.

Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary, also attended the talks.

BEZEL, KAPEK ADDRESS TU MEETING IN PRAGUE

LD231848 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 23 Jan 82

[Text] Vaclav Bezel, deputy chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions and chairman of the Czech Council of Trade Unions, stressed in a discussion at a Prague union congress that self-sacrifice and initiative should not be a permanent substitute for various shortcomings in organization and management. He therefore proposed that trade union organizations and all officials of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement should create the best possible conditions for work and better mutual relations at all places of work.

Antonin Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee, Presidium and leading secretary of the Prague city committee, in his address thanked the trade unionists in Prague for their now traditional activity. He expressed confidence that the implemention of (?future) plans and principles of the Set of Measures will continually include savings of metals, raw material, fuel and energy. Concluding his address, Comrade Kapek spoke about the need for a critical approach by every trade unionist to his own activity as well as to the work of his colleagues. He emphasized that, despite all the difficulties, high productivity and high quality work remain the main task.

The delegates elected a new Prague Trade Union Council, its Auditing Commission and the delegates to the sixth trade union congress.

PRACE REVIEWS COURSE OF TU MEMBERS' MEETINGS

AU221307 [Editorial Report] Prague PRACE in Czech on 21 January carries as its special supplement the 6,000-word report of the Presidium of the Central Council of Trade Unions [URO] "On the Course of the Annual Members' Meetings and Conferences in Primary Organizations of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement and on the State of Preparations for the 10th World Trade Union Congress." The report was delivered by URO Secretary Frantisek Brabenec at the 19 January opening session of the 14th URO plenary meeting in Prague.

In the report, Brabenec reviews the topics discussed at the annual members' meetings of primary trade union organizations, which preceded the URO plenary session, and emphasizes the meetings' "businesslike and constructive" nature and their "full support for the CPCZ's policy."

Speaking about critical remarks voiced at the members' meetings, Brabenec first refers to the workers' "sharp criticism" of shortcomings in management and in the organization of labor, and to their "emphatic comments about the lack of effectiveness of measures being taken to reduce administrative work and the administrative apparatus." Brabenec also notes the trade unionists' criticism of the "inconsistent and dilatory response to the working people's comments and suggestions, especially on the part of management bodies at the supraenterprise level" and states that the primary organizations' meetings regarded this as the main reason for the "working people's waning interest in production consultations and members' meetings."

Brabenec goes on to say that among the greatest problems raised at the members' meetings was the "shortage and poor quality of protective work gear." He notes in that context: "The prevailing view among the working people is that the appropriate state and economic bodies do not approach the solution to this grave problem with the necessary determination and competence. This view is enhanced by the fact that despite two thorough discussions of this long-term problem at joint negotiations by the CSSR Government Presidium and the URO Secretariat, no concrete solution is to be seen. It must be frankly said that this weakens the trade unions' prestige and the CSSR Government's authority."

A number of critical remarks were also addressed to the suppliers of the domestic market with foodstuffs and consumer goods and to the "regulation of sales when there is a tendency toward bulk purchases of various types of merchandise." According to Brabenec, the trade unionists "understand and tolerate shortages of a temporary nature and measures in this area stemming from more exacting domestic and more complicated external conditions." What cannot be excused, Brabenec adds, are "long-term shortages of merchandise produced from our own raw material resources, whose production should not -- in view of our society's possibilities -- constitute an insoluble problem." The members' meetings reportedly also pointed to the "insufficiency in meeting the demand for good quality, technically perfect products in price categories that would be commensurate with the consumers' requirements."

The members' meetings also showed, Brabenec goes on to say, that the working people "attentively follow trends in the price policy, which exerts an influence on the development of real monetary incomes." He says in this context: "The working people understand a number of recent adjustments of retail prices for products which we must import, under conditions of increased competition and discrimination on capitalist markets, at constantly growing prices. They agree that the price policy must be in line with the wage and social policy, that it must influence in the desirable direction the development of personal consumption and prevent wasteful management and squandering. As a whole, it must be rigidly supervised and strictly controlled by the state and ensure a greater protection of the consumer. In this context, the discussion participants referred also to 'hidden price increases,' especially in consumer goods." Speaking about price policy, Brabenec also stresses the need to "quite candidly inform the working people about major trends and about measures which the existing situation makes absolutely inevitable."

Another subject of comments at the annual members' meetings was the recent adjustment of working hours. According to Brabenec, these comments "force us to ponder whether the decision to shift working hours, objectively essential at the time of its introduction, was not, nevertheless, carried out automatically and across-the-board in a number of cases and whether it sufficiently took into account the specific conditions of individual regions, districts, towns and villages." Brabenec reports that "in view of the working people's constant comments about shortcomings in transportation to and from work and about a number of other shortcomings," many enterprises have "quietly" returned to the old working hours. Other enterprises have proved "on the basis of an absolutely factual and objective analysis," according to Brabenec, that a return to the original working hours "would be a return to greater savings of electricity, to the working people's more rational organization of their everyday life and the like."

Further on in the report, Brabenec notes some "mistakes and shortcomings" manifested in the course of some members' meetings, especially "formal approaches" and lack of "objective analysis and critical exactingness." According to the URO secretary, "even organizations with full-time functionaries were not spared such shortcomings, from which the appropriate trade union bodies must draw the appropriate conclusions."

The subsequent part of the report is devoted to the results of elections to trade union bodies. According to Brabenec, 29.3 percent of all functionaries of primary organizations were exchanged. These changes have reportedly "further strengthened" the newly elected bodies. More than 84,000 workers were elected members of enterprise trade union committees, Brabenec says, and account now for 33.8 percent of all members of enterprise committees. A total of 50.1 percent of functionaries of the newly elected enterprise committees are women and 16.5 percent are young people under age 30. Almost 59 percent of the newly elected shop stewards are workers. The elections were "profoundly democratic," according to Brabenec, and most candidates received 100 percent of votes in secret ballot. Only 1,041 or 0.3 percent of the 338,485 proposed candidates for membership in enterprise committees and their auditing commissions were turned down, he says.

Brabenec concedes that "nonadherence to the provisions of the election regulations did occur in sporadic cases." He says that "this must not be tolerated" since "it is the inalienable right of every member to democratically decide, by secret ballot, about his representatives, about the person he gives his trust."

In the concluding passage of the report on the annual members meetings of primary trade union organizations, Brabenec deals with the lessons and "inspiration" that can be drawn from their course for the forthcoming 10th World Trade Union Congress.

HOFFMANN INTERVIEWED BY CUBAN PARTY DAILY

AU221329 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Jan 82 p 7

[CTK Havana dispatch: "K. Hoffmann's Interview for the Newspaper GRANMA"]

[Text] Havana, 20 Jan (CTK) -- On the occasion of the forthcoming 10th World Trade Union Congress, which will be held in Havana on 10-15 February, Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, gave an interview to GRANMA, the press organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba.

The newspaper emphasizes in particular that part of the interview, in which K. Hoffmann expressed the conviction that the Havana congress will become a true tribune of proletarian internationalism and solidarity with the workers class and working people from all over the world, if for no other reason than because the Cuban trade union movement is marked by profoundly revolutionary and anti-imperialist traditions.

GRANMA also expresses appreciation for the fact that the Czechoslovakian representative pointed out the need to reinforce the world trade union movement's actions in support of the just cause of the Palestinians, and against fascist dictatorships in Chile, El Salvador, Uruguay, Bolivia, Guatemala, Haiti and other countries.

PLO'S ABU JIHAD ARRIVES IN PRAGUE 22 JAN

LD222020 Prague CTK in English 1720 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] Prague, 22 Jan (CTK) -- A delegation of the Palestinian Supreme Military Council, led by Deputy Chief Commander Abu Jihad, arrived here on Friday at the inviation of the Czechoslovak National Front Central Committee.

CPCZ DELEGATION RETURNS FROM PDRY VISIT

LD222133 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] A delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee returned to Prague today from its visit to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. The delegation led by Michal Stefanak, deputy director of the International Affairs Department of the party's Central Committee, was in Democratic Yemen on a study visit.

BRIEFS

CULTURAL DELEGATION IN ROMANIA -- Bucharest, 23 Jan (CETEKA correspondent) -- The third session of the Czechoslovak-Romanian Governmental Mixed Commission for Cultural Cooperation ended here Saturday. The commission evaluated the results of Czechoslovak-Romanian cultural cooperation in the 1976-1980 period and planned actions for this year. The Czechoslovak delegation to the session was led by Deputy Foreign Minister Dusan Spacil. He was received by Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei here Saturday. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1709 GMT 23 Jan 82 LD]

MARJAI RETURNS TO USSR FOR ECONOMIC TALKS

LD231802 Budapest MTI in English 1705 GMT 23 Jan 82

[Text] Tbilisi, 23 Jan (MTI) -- Jozef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers and chairman of the Hungarian section of the Hungarian-Soviet Intergovernmental Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation Committee, arrived in Tbilisi, the capital of the Soviet Socialist Republic of Georgia, Saturday afternoon, to attend the 28th session of the committee to be opened here on Monday.

At the airport he was received by Nikolay Talyzin, vice-chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers and Soviet co-chairman of the committee.

The committee session is to be held in a Soviet republic's capital for the first time. The share of the Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic in the two countries' economic and technical-scientific cooperation is considerable, and it plays an important role in the development of the Soviet Union's technical-scientific life.

MARJAI INTERVIEWED ON RECENT MOSCOW CEMA SESSION

LD221946 Budapest MTI in English 1715 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] Budapest, 22 Jan (MTI) -- Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, Thursday [21 Jan], after the 102nd session of the CEMA Executive Council, gave an interview to an MTI correspondent.

Jozsef Marjai expalined this in connection with the efforts aimed at expansion of the intensive production and scientific-technical cooperation of the CEMA member states.

"Improvement of the cooperation within the CEMA promotes reasonable utilization of the economic and technical-scientific potential of the socialist community, and further strengthens the world positions of the CEMA member states. Especially today, in a keener international climate, it is extremely important to solve jointly the national economic problems of decisive significance, first of all in the fuel, energy development and raw material branches, machine industry and electrotechnics."

"With a view to raising the efficiency of the national economies and speeding up scientific-technical progress, the CEMA members have determined several priority cooperation trends in the machine industry."

"The Executive Committee session approved measures for raising the degree of mechanization and for automation of the different production processes, for the improvement of the quality of products and the technical [word indistinct] of their production, and for complex mechanization of agriculture and food industry."

The committee envisaged the further development of machine tools, foundry installations and press forging machines by joint efforts. The joint development and production of complex machine elements for general machine industrial purpose (including hydraulic and pneumatic elements, electric engines) will be given great emphasis. There are favourable possibilities in this field for the establishment of direct contacts between manufacturing enterprises and planning and design organizations of our countries."

"One of the most actual tasks -- which the session also pinpointed -- is to reduce the proportion of manual labor in the national economies of the CEMA members, especially in loading, transport, storage and other auxiliary and labour-intensive jobs. Industrial robots will be introduced in several areas, for which we intend to make components and parts."

"The electronical industry of the CEMA members developed at a rapid pace in the 1970s," continued Jozsef Marjai. "Today we are in a position to select of the numerous electronical products made in our countries those which promise the best perspective. These we standardize and organize their production in our specialization and cooperation system."

Discussing other questions handled by the CEMA Executive Committee, Jozsef Marjai said:

"The fraternal parties and governments of the CEMA member states are seeking to raise the standard of living of the workers. With this end in mind it is indispensable to supply the populations of our countries with excellent quality foods and to increase reasonably the proportion of proteins and vitamins in people's diets. The joint measures adopted at the session promote the efficient implementation of this task. At the session of the Executive Committee we also assessed the results of the works connected with the conclusion of long-term trade agreements between the CEMA member states and the Yugoslav Socialist Federal Republic covering the current five-year plan term."

"The coordination of the 1981-1985 national economic plans of the fraternal countries has made possible to compare notes on the major tendencies of economic and scientific-technical cooperation and to determine the volume of mutual goods deliveries. Much attention was devoted to cooperation in the field of fuel and energy development, raw material production which are decisive from the point of view of solving the members' national economic problems."

BUDAPEST PREVIEWS HAIG-GROMYKO MEETING

LD232324 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 23 Jan 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The Soviet foreign minister and the American secretary of state are meeting in Geneva on Tuesday. The Haig-Gromyko meeting is important, we might say with a sense of resignation, even if nothing significant happens at the meeting. Unfortunately, recently we have had to be pleased by the mere fact that such meetings take place. Thus we can expect no more than a token ceremony when Haig and Gromyko hold a few hours' talks on Tuesday.

Eight months had to pass after the inauguration of the Reagan administration for a first meeting between Haig and Gromyko to take place in New York last September. The 9-hour talks were tough, however, and a month later a regular series of talks got underway on the limitation of the new nuclear weapons in Europe. It would not be difficult to predict that the arguments might be even more fierce at the meeting in Geneva next week than they were in the fall. The situation in Poland has come to have an even greater effect on the relations between the two great powers. This is all the more so because Washington appears to be acting as if it seriously expected the liquidation of socialism in Poland, despite the fact that the Reagan administration was well aware of what we also knew, namely that the political and social system in Poland cannot be changed, because for one thing it would upset the military and world political balance on which the peace of the West also depends.

However, Reagan and company believe that they should exploit the Polish crisis as long as possible and thereby counteract their growing domestic political and economic problems and also discipline their reluctant allies. For this reason they consider it extremely effective for Haig's spokesman to say, as he did a few days ago, that Haig and Gromyko would be concentrating on the situation in Poland.

We do not need to be well versed in the subtleties of diplomacy to appreciate that this is a rather crude propaganda gimmick.

After all, whenever there is a meeting of two equal sides there is always a concentration on the subject that is mutually regarded as important. Otherwise, they would not even bother to hold talks because on these occasions the items on the agenda are carefully coordinated in advance.

Following the preliminaries in Washington, it cannot, of course, be expected that either the resumption of the SALT discussions or the holding of a Soviet-American summit would be announced in Geneva on Tuesday evening. This is in spite of the fact that both these topics continue to have a part in Reagan's foreign policy. It may sound strange but it is a fact that the American true conservative right charges the diplomacy of Reagan and Haig with being too weak and accommodating. The very fact of holding formal talks with the USSR appears to be a grave crime in their eyes. It is worth mentioning that, although Reagan and company may be making a great many rhetorical statements and threats in this atmosphere, however, they do not make really extremist decisions and they do not close doors on anything with a sense of finality. That means that we will need to be patient in the future. While there is no cause for celebration, we may soberly note that the Soviet-American dialogue is continuing.

TRADE PROTOCOL WITH SFRY SIGNED IN BELGRADE

LD222124 Budapest MTI in English 1730 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Jan (MTI) -- Deputy Foreign Trade Ministers Janos Vas of Hungary and [name indistinct] of Yugoslavia Friday signed in Belgrade the 1982 Hungarian-Yugoslav protocol of the exchange of goods and services.

The protocol envisages an annual turnover of almost 800 million dollars. Mutual deliveries deriving from industrial production cooperation deals (like joint road vehicle building) and from long-term cooperation accords (of [word indistinct] and paper industries) make out the bulk of bilateral trade. Also bigger will be the amount of goods to be exchanged in the direct trade of the border zones.

Janos Vas was seen by Metod Rotar, Yugoslav foreign trade minister.

TECHNICAL COOPERATION PROTOCOL WITH ITALY SIGNED

LD222344 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] Hungarian and Italian enterprises are holding talks on further cooperation contracts and see a possibility for joint measures in a third market. It was said at the Budapest session of the two countries Mixed Industrial and Technical Cooperation Committee that as a result of the talks, the number of cooperative ventures may rise from the present 47 to over 100. There are opportunities for joint manufacturing and development mainly in machine building electronics, the utilization of wastes and the manufacture of food-industry and agricultural equipment. The protocol on the talks was signed by Istvan Torok, Hungarian deputy minister of foreign trade, and Bruno Corti, state secretary in the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

A cooperation agreement on filmmaking was similarly made today; it was signed by the Italian politician and Dezso Toth, Hungarian deputy minister of culture. The document provides for the production of joint films, for scholarship holders to exchange visits and for mutual exchange in film circulation.

LAZAR CONGRATULATES ALBANIAN PREMIER CARCANI

LD822104 Budapest MTI in English 1729 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] Budapest, 22 Jan (MTI) -- Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, has sent a telegram of congratulations to Adil Carcani on his election as chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Albanian Socialist People's Republic.

GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN STATEMENT CRITICIZES U.S.

LD242000 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 24 Jan 82

[Statement issued by an unidentified spokesman for the Polish Government; date and place not given -- read by announcer]

[Text] On 20 January 1982 the President of the United States, Ronald Reagan, issued a statement proclaiming 30 January a day of solidarity with the Polish nation. At the same time the U.S. administration is organizing a worldwide television program to be broadcast on 31 January. The President of the United States personally devised and approved the concept of a show slandering the Polish state.

Secretary of State Haig took part in organizing the program, using American ambassadors in many countries as its editors or stage managers.

Never has a government of any country been directly involved in organizing a propaganda operation of this kind against another country. This event is all the more unprecedented in that it has the characteristics of a propaganda aggression against Poland, a country to which the U.S. Government has declared its friendly feelings and with which it maintains normal diplomatic relations.

These undertakings by the U.S. administration constitute another symptom of interference into the internal affairs of sovereign Poland; they violate the generally approved and practiced principles of international coexistence; and they are against the UN Charter and the CSCE Final Act, both legally valid documents signed by U.S. presidents.

In dealing with the preparation of an anti-Polish propaganda campaign, including the television show, President Reagan asserted in his statement of 20 January that he was moved by feelings of love toward the Polish nation. In reality, aggressive and imperialist goals of the foreign policy of the present U.S. Government are the basis of these acts -- unusual [niecodzienny] in international relations. The U.S. President is guided in this undertaking by neither good nor bad thoughts about Poland and the Poles.

As is well known, a divergence of opinion and reaction appeared among the NATO countries with regard to events in Poland. The United States failed to muster full and uniform support for its anti-Polish policy. The U.S. authorities want to blur this fact and hide it from the world public by forcing West European governments to participate in propaganda shows. At the same time the U.S. administration wants to create anticommunist feelings and psychoses in West European societies. This is aimed at destroying feelings favorable to coexistence in Europe and at gaining support for the U.S. policy of accelerating armament.

Indeed, the idea is to strengthen politically and ideologically the Reagan government's undertakings aimed at confrontation by provoking hostility toward the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community.

The subordination of West Europe to the U.S. policy of intensified armament requires the creation on our continent of a cold war climate, a sense of danger and a feeling of hostility.

The President, the secretary of state and the U.S. ambassadors, contrary to the traditional occupations of the high representatives of a state, occupy themselves with directing political shows aimed at misleading the Polish public. The U.S. Government, amid verbal assurances of friendship with the Polish nation, has painfully struck at Poland's vital requirements. Applying the so-called sanctions, which cause distress for every Polish family because they reduce its food rations, the U.S. Government has caused disillusionment with America in Polish society.

Poland, finding itself in a difficult economic situation, was counting on the respect by the U.S. authorities of previous agreements on economic cooperation. Now the U.S. administration wants to shield its policy -- so painful for the Poles -- by broadcasting claptrap. This shows a great ignorance of Polish psychology. Our nation is sensitive about its sovereignty and does not accept interference by foreign governments in Polish internal affairs. It respects its state, of which it was deprived for so long, and believes that to slander it is a hostile act against the whole Polish society. It abhors traitors, so it is not interested in what Spasowski, Rurarz and other renegades, who will speak to the world as exponents of Polish reasons and feelings, have to say.

Furthermore, in the trouble in which the Polish nation now finds itself, Poland recognizes friends by their acts of charity and not by their empty declarations, especially politically aggressive shows.

By intervening in Polish internal affairs, the U.S. Government is attempting to pit Polish society against its state authorities. Such an adventurist desire constitutes a continuation of the attempts to take advantage of any situation that might be created by the crisis in Poland for evil purposes in line with the policy of the present U.S. Government. The U.S. Government's plans to undermine Poland, or even the socialist camp, by using the actions of radical anticommunists after they became influential in the Solidarity trade union, have failed. In the face of this failure the U.S. administration is now trying to politically discount [zdyskontowac politychznie] the introduction of martial law in Poland, that martial law which is the result of the actions of Polish extremists.

The events in Poland after 13 December are purposefully presented in a false light by the U.S. Government. The decision of the constitutional organs in Poland to introduce a temporary state of martial law in Poland had, as is known, as its aim to preserve the sovereignty of Poland and to ensure the political stability of the Polish People's Republic and through this, stability in Europe. This creates the prospect of improvement of the economic situation in Poland and also an improvement in our repayment capabilities. It was the intention of the Polish authorities to prevent a civil war and the subsequent European and world repercussions to such a tragedy.

Falsifying the truth, speaking contrary to what it knows to be true about events in Poland, and thereby acting against Polish interests, the U.S. Government wishes to create the impression for the world public that our decision of 12 December [as heard] was not sovereign and that it destabilized rather than stabilized relations in Europe [as heard]. Claiming noninterference in Polish internal affairs, the United States is trying to interfere directly in them. In order to strengthen its influence in West Europe, it tries any method to involve the states of this region in its anti-Polish policy and to break off the links of friendship or understanding which Poland has with many West European countries which favor cooperation with Poland without political conditions or threats to Polish sovereignty.

Poland enjoys the friendship of many countries in Europe, and it also enjoys and returns the friendship of the American nation. The aggressively anti-Polish policy of the U.S. Government strengthens the solidarity of the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Pact countries. They provide political support and vital economic assistance to our nation. We have friends all over the world. In the face of the present crisis, we are met with understanding on the part of many West European countries which desire a peace based on a conflict-free coexistence of European states. We do not want their participation in U.S. propaganda ventures to damage our relations.

The politico-propagandist pressure of the U.S. administration, which comes after the economic sanctions, will have a result opposite to that which is intended on Polish and world opinion. This is because it is a campaign contradictory to the universal striving for peace and the avoidance of conflicts and based on mass disinformation.

The state of martial law in Poland will come to an end in accordance with Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski's declaration of 13 December 1981. The U.S. Government will then state that its political and economic pressures have borne fruit. However, it will be the result of domestic stability reached thanks to the decisions of the Polish authorities on 12 and 13 December of last year, which today serve the government of President Reagan as a pretext for anti-Polish actions. Poland believes that today's political excesses, which the U.S. Government perpetrates at Poland's cost for its own aims, will neither reach the aim intended today nor will they cause lasting damage in the international relations of states and nations.

CSCE PLANS TO DISCUSS POLISH AFFAIRS REJECTED

LD021944 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] The Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs has sent an aide-memoire to the other 34 signatory states of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. In this document Poland points to the great importance for the states and nations of Europe of the process begun in Helsinki of creating durable structures for security in Europe. Poland, as one of the initiators of this process and an active participant in it, confirms its permanent adherence to the principles and decisions of the Helsinki Final Act.

In the aide-memoire the Polish side resolutely opposes attempts to take up the internal affairs of Poland during the CSCE meeting in Madrid on 9 February. Such attempts are being announced in advance by certain Western governments. The Polish Government expects that the signatories of the Helsinki Final Act will display understanding for the whole complex nature of the internal and international conditions of the situation in Poland. Poland is ready to continue to cooperate in efforts aimed at consolidating the process of detente, at strengthening security and developing cooperation in Europe and in ready to continue the necessary and mutually advantageous dialogue with all states which are taking part in the CSCE.

RAKOWSKI DISCUSSES FUTURE OF TRADE UNIONS, WALESA

LD232246 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1706 GMT 23 Jan 82

[Jerzy Malczynski interview with Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski; date and place not given -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Question] I would like to ask you about an issue that I think listeners are most interested in. There have been various reports on consultations with the leaders of trade unions. This issue is very much alive in the social consciousness; a burning issue, which the committee is interested in, so to speak.

[Answer] Yes, of course, I think that no dodging or pretense is needed here. I would like simply to explain my views as follows: In the last few weeks our attention was focused on something that could be defined as reconnoitering of the area; sorry, I mean reconnaissance of the area, to use a military term suitable at present. We wanted to learn what the trade unionists from all three trade unions, that is, Solidarity, the Industrial Branch Trade Unions and the Autonomous Trade Unions, think. This was the purpose of talks held between people from the Council of Ministers trade union office and activists of these unions. Naturally, besides trying to learn what the trade unionists think we must also think a lot about the future of trade unions: when they should be reactivated and in what form.

Well, there is still no unequivocal answer to these questions today. I personally am of the opinion that multiplicity [rosnorodnosc] of trade unions which preserve their independence from their employer, that is, the state, are necessary. On the other hand [words indistinct] which would want to exercise politics by playing the role of a political party, and this point of view is the subject of discussion, or the discussion deals with such a point of view.

[Question] It is also in the interest of trade unions not to become a hiding place for opposition. This is, after all, the main problem.

[Answer] This is what I have in mind when I say that they must not play the role of a political party, much less an opposition party. Views vary among Solidarity activists with whom we hold talks, but we have contacts with various activists from this union who are well aware of the fact that the Solidarity union, as they put it, often went too far and got unnecessarily involved in politics, and if such a union is to exist in the future it must be a trade union and not a political organization. I realize that many people in Poland are interested in the future of various activists, including the future of Lech Walesa. It is known that constant contact is being kept with him and the subjects I have been talking about are the subject of talks with him. I would simply like to say that when martial law was introduced in Poland, it was introduced in order to halt this train which was going at full speed, to reverse this dreadful situation that was beginning to take shape.

On the other hand, everything else, that is, the form of trade unions and of other social organizations, is an open issue. It will depend on the ideas that will pave a path for them on the future political and social situation. [Words indistinct] It is necessary to ensure efficiency for the Polish state, to make this state a strong one, since it is only such a state that counts in today's world. For example, if we did not have this economic crisis, which was also a result of the state's weakness, our situation would be completely different and various social experiments could have proceeded under different conditions and in a favorable climate.

22 JAN MEETING OF GOVERNMENT PRESIDIUM REPORTED

LD222020 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] At today's meeting of the Government Presidium, there was a discussion on the comprehensive issues concerning prices, trading and combating speculation. There was a discussion of the new variant of price increases of foodstuffs and fuel and the system of compensation for them proposed by the Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers. It was recognized that this varient was more acceptable to the population. The Government Presidium recommended a thorough analysis of the views and comments by society on this topic.

The Government Presidium also approved the system of control over the shaping of prices in enterprises and prices for industrial articles. The Presidium also discussed problems of commerce, stating that the efforts of the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services should concentrate above all on products which satisfy the basic needs of the population. It will be recalled that the operational programs have been subordinated to this objective. Particular attention must be paid to the group of specially protected articles.

Commercial units are duty-bound to insist on punctual deliveries of goods from producers and in this connection to firmly apply conventional penalties. In order to counteract deterioration of the quality of goods, commerce should apply a larger scale of price reductions -- at least by 25 percent -- for the lower quality of goods. Commerce has also been instructed to perfect the system of rationing. It must be based on the principle that all coupons are fully met.

The activities of commerce designed to protect consumers' interests must be accompanied by increasing the intensity of the battle against speculation. It was agreed that the law against speculation, as well as the increased activities of the Citizens' Militia, have improved the effectiveness of antispeculation activities. At the same time, however, speculation has assumed a more organized and covert nature.

The Government Presidium established that this year, because of the economic reform, it is necessary to counteract more vigorously crimes and offenses against the interests of consumers. It is necessary to focus attention on liquidating the sources and circumstances conducive to abuses and theft. It is necessary to increase action against speculation. In this context, it is necessary to invite wider participation by the community.

Next the Government Presidium discussed and adopted the draft decision of the Council of Ministers on targets for savings in the current year. In the forefront of this is reduction of expenditures on administration -- that is, a reduction of the establishment of expenditures on public relations, service delegations, trips abroad, organization of all kinds of courses combined with conferences, advertizing, bulletins, etc. The organization of festivals, rallies and national gatherings which demand considerable budgets are suspended. At the same time, this decision makes it incumbent on ministers and voivodas to seek further economies in budget expenditure.

The prices of industrial goods arouse ever-growing social unease. In connection with the reform of supply prices and the introduction of new economic mechanism, the majority of enterprises have acquired the right to independently fix prices for their products.

However, with every day that passes, the number of signs indicating abuse of these powers is growing. The new prices of many articles give rise to justified social criticism. These matters were discussed at a meeting of the Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers. As was stressed during the discussions, state organs do not want to return to the previous practice of imposing prices from above. This necessity may, however, be examined if all other measures fail to introduce an effective official control. This would, however, contradict the fundamental assumptions of the economic reform. It would show that enterprises are not yet mature enough for independence, that they are incapable of correctly linking their own interests with the general social interest. So, it is essential to introduce as quickly as possible means of defending the consumers' interests and protecting family budgets against excessive price rises.

The Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers approved a number of concrete decisions in this context. The minister of domestic trade is required to provide the Council of Ministers with proposals for extenting the list of industrial goods to which regulated prices will apply. They would cover primarily household goods, basic furniture, basic clothes and footwear, school equipment and the most necessary radio-technical equipment. The minister of domestic trade will also publish a decree authorizing trade units not to accept from producers goods whose prices cannot receive the approval of the customer.

The system of sales by commission is also to be extended. As a matter of urgency, the State Price Commission will propose a bill on setting up a prices inspectorate. Teams for prices and costs will be set up in all ministries. Their tasks will be to check the correctness of calculating prices in enterprises. In cases where manipulation of prices is found, the directors responsible for it will be relieved of their posts.

GUCWA PRESS CONFERENCE ON 25-26 JAN SEJM SESSION

Agenda Discussed

LD221434 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] Stanislaw Gucwa is taking part in a press conference being held in the Sejm building for foreign journalists accredited in our country.

Stanislaw Gucwa stated that the introduction of martial law has not caused a suspension in the work of the Sejm, its organs, or of the deputies' activity. The regional activity of deputies also has not undergone any disruption.

After being presented with the agenda for the next Sejm session, the journalists were acquainted with the further work plans of the Parliament.

The next Sejm session is to be devoted to agricultural bills, and to draft bills relating to the economic reform. It is also envisaged that in February the deputies' draft bill on the state tribunal will be considered. At the appropriate time, Stanislaw Gucwa pointed out, the Sejm will also consider the draft bill on trade unions. There are also plans to discuss cultural matters in the Sejm. The consideration of plans concerning youth matters and with the budget for the current year is envisaged. It is expected that in the nearest future the draft bill on the People's Councils will be sent to the Sejm.

Further on Press Conference

LD221546 Warsaw PAP in English 1414 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] Warsaw, 22 Jan (PAP) — Poland's Sejm (Parliament) Marshal Stanislaw Gucwa and his deputies Halina Skibniewska, Piotr Stefanski and Andrzej Werblan today held a press conference for foreign newsmen at the Sejm headquarters. It was the first such conference held under conditions of martial law and came before the plenary session of the Polish Parliament scheduled for January 25-26.

Stanislaw Gucwa told journalists that chairman of the Martial Council of National Redemption, Prime Minister General Wojciech Jaruzelski would deliver a speech on the first day of Sejm meeting and the decree of the Council of State of December 12, 1981, on the declaration of martial law would be submitted for approval.

The Sejm marshal emphasized that the declaration of martial law did not bring about any limitations on the work of Parliament. Still this February the Sejm will examine a package of laws on farming and a package of issues dealing with the economic reform. Also in February, the Sejm will review a draft law concerning the establishment of the tribunal of state. In a more distant perspective the Sejm will take under debate the issues of culture, the situation of youth, the 1982 budget and a bill on territorial town and village self-government.

Replying to a question about the legal grounds for the introduction of martial law, Professor Witold Zakrzewski, chairman of the Sejm Legislation Committee, explained that the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic reserved the right for the introduction of such a state only for the Council of State. It was fully compatible with the law that the martial law decree was issued during a Sejm session. Only the Council of State and not the Sejm is authorized to introduce martial law, stated Professor Zakrzewski.

He added that there was a gap in the Polish legislature -- there had been no detailed regulation of such a specific situation like the martial law. Therefore it was necessary to issue Council of State decrees regulating this special situation. At its nearest plenary meeting the Sejm will probably approve these decrees by a law, perhaps introducing some amendments. They will aim at giving the courts control over decisions issued on the basis of Chapters 2 and 4 of the martial law decree.

Answering to other questions Sejm Marshal Stanislaw Gucwa declared that throughout the entire period after December 13 the Catholic Parliament Deputy Clubs were working as usual taking part in all the Sejm activities, although other than parliamentary activity of the Catholic organizations was suspended.

Sejm Vice-Marshal Halina Skibniewska said the conditions in which the persons interned under the December 12 decree remain were the subject of Sejm control. Many Sejm deputies visited the detention centres. In cases justified by humanitarian reasons the deputies undertake steps to examine the situation of interned persons and the living conditions of their families.

Martial Law Regulations

LD240946 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0800 GMT 24 Jan 82

[Text] The Sejm session of the Polish People's Republic will be held on 25-26 January. The agenda of the first meeting under martial law includes a speech by Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, Military Council for National Salvation chairman, and chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Next a report will be submitted by the Commission for Legislative Work, as well as by the Commission for Internal Affairs and the Administration of Justice on the draft bills presented by the State Council on special legal regulations during martial law pertaining to the approval of the four decrees issued 12 December.

As PAP's parliamentary reporter has been told by the deputy rapporteur of the draft bill, Zygmunt Surowiec, the commissions will propose a motion that the four decrees be approved with the provision that with reference to the decree on martial law, they will propose an amendment allowing the possibility of complaint actions against various decisions which are covered in Article 53 of that decree to the Administrative Court. This refers to administrative decisions on individual matters made in connection with martial law. The creation of the possibility of court control over those decisions does not violate the strictness of their immediate execution. The draft law envisages that the 12 December decrees will be in force until another law dealing with the state of martial law is promulgated. Work on its draft is in progress. According to discussion in various Sejm commissions on the subject, the new law is to cover in its entirety all of the basic martial law regulations.

GOVERNMENT PRESS CONFERENCE HELD ON PRICE CHANGES

LD232040 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 23 Jan 82

[Text] Another press conference on the impending price changes was held today at the office of the government press spokesman. During the conference, which was chaired by the government press spokesman, representatives of the Ministries of Finance, Metallurgy, Engineering, Chemical and Light Industry, Internal Trade and Labor, Wages and Social Affairs, and of the State Price Commission and the Polish National Bank answered the journalists' questions. The journalists' questions cited public doubts as to the level of the new prices and the amount of compensation. Many journalists stressed that editorial offices of metropolitan and local papers have been inundated with letters and phone calls on these matters.

The issue of increasing credits foryoung married couples was also mentioned during the conference. The existing credit limit is too low in the face of the price changes. The problem of the profitability of agricultural production and issues of the new procurement prices were also discussed. Deputy Minister Antoni Gryniewicz, a representative of the State Price Commission, stated that theprices of all market commodities have been observed carefully for the past dozen or so days. Deputy Minister Gryniewicz stated that there are grounds for some concern since some producers decide new prices in a [word indistinct] and irresponsible way, including in them excessive profit margins and an excessive calculation of production costs, and their failure to use production capabilities. The State Price Commission has already questioned new prices which industry has proposed.

SEJM COMMISSIONS DISCUSS PRICE CHANGE PLANS

LD232200 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 23 Jan 82

[Text] The Sejm Commissions for Domestic Trade, Small-Scale Production and Services, for the Economic Plan, Budget and Finance, and for Labor and Social Affairs have held a joint session at which they examined a government report on the draft changes in the retail prices for food, fuel and energy.

The deputies also debated matters linked with the economic reform, particularly the independent fixing of prices by enterprises and the possible effects of this practice on the population's standard of living and the market situation.

Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski, who attended the meeting, confirmed that the government's task and the intention of the draft increases being prepared by the Economic Committee and the compensation system is above all to protect the level of consumption of basic articles by all social groups and to maintain at an (?unchanged) level the buying power of the lowest-paid groups. The price system, because of its scale, requires the introduction of many elements to protect the standard of living. It is planned to increase expenditures on social benefits and on (?food) in factories, canteens, creches, kindergartens and other [words indistinct]. The government is also watching attentively the movement of prices fixed by enterprises and is intensifying controls in cases of blatant irregularities.

SEJM COMMISSION DISCUSSES MINING INDUSTRIES

LD222112 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] The Sejm Commission for Mining, Power and Chemistry today examined reports concerning the implementation of the government's operational program on fuel and energy. Col Czeslaw Piotrowski, member of Military Council of National Salvation and minister of mining and power industry, took part in the session. It emerges from the ministry's reports that the operational program on fuel and energy, which constitutes part of the central socio-economic program for this year, covers the extraction of hard coal and lignite, production of electrical and heat energy, as well as the extraction of oil and natural gas. The program takes into account the plans of ministerial enterprises which produce machinery and equipment, as well as those of construction enterprises. The program envisages that this year the extraction of hard coal will reach 168-170 million tons, and in the optimistic projection 175 million tons. It is planned to extract 38 million tons of lignite and to produce 116 billion kilowatt hours of electrical energy and to maintain the production of oil and natural gas at the level of last year.

Recently, according to the statute of the Council of Ministers and the decree of the chairman of the Planning Commission, quarterly plans for the implementation of the operational program have been worked out. In January, thanks to the introduction of a 6-day week in the conditions of martial law, the mines are achieving significant excesses in extraction compared to the previously decided plan of extraction. However, the miners are complaining about problems with the supply of basic spare parts and materials. These difficulties are caused by reduced production in those sectors of industry which produce goods to meet the needs of the mining industry.

After the discussion the deputies adopted a statement in which, among other things, they supported the increased export of coal planned for the first quarter of the year. They also recommended that a guarantee should be given to the mining industry on improving the supplies of materials and technical goods for the mines. The deputies also agreed it is necessary to continue the investment projects undertaken so far, and recommended speeding up the work on reviewing statutes concerning retirement pensions and awards for miners.

COUNCIL OF STATE RESOLUTION ON MILITARY SERVICE

LD231442 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 23 Jan 82

[Text] A meeting of the Council of State was held today in the Belweder Palace. In view of the progressive stabilization of socioeconomic life in the country, the Council of State adopted a resolution concerning the application of regulations governing compulsory military service during martial law.

The essence of the resolution is to restore the principles in force during normal conditions concerning recruitment into and postponment of national service, and thus to depart from the application of certain regulations on the general obligation relative to the defense of the republic during the martial law. In order to protect the well-founded interests of the citizens, the resolution also provides exemption from active military service in certain cases such as those involving the need to look after a family member or to run a farm.

The procedure to establish the need for exemption from active military service will be followed in the normal way by the regional bodies of state administration.

The resolution will become valid at the moment of its publication in the official gazette.

PAP ON TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP FOR STATE EMPLOYEES

LD251104 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0900 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] Warsaw, 25 Jan (PAP) -- Concerning trade union membership for state administration employees.

The introduction of martial law and the ending of trade union activities have evoked doubts and misunderstanding, particularly concerning state administration employees' right to join trade unions. The POLISH PRESS AGENCY has received the following information in connection with this:

Employees of the state administration carry out or could be carrying out special duties. These proceed from the fact that the administration implements state policies in all spheres of life, including those pertianing to trade unions. Trade union membership in such a situation could place employees in a dilemma about which decisions should be carried out, the official ones or those of the trade union. This would limit the employees in executing the duties that are upon them. This is not just a Polish problem.

The International Labor Organization's Convention No 15 dealing with trade union rights envisages two restrictions. The first envisages the trade unions' instructions for state administration employees. The second limits the possibilities of trade union membership for those who carry out managerial or confidential duties.

Work is being carried out in Poland in this direction. The Sociopolitical Committee of the Council of Ministers has decided to submit a proposal to the government calling for the Council of State to ratify the above-mentioned convention. This convention is also in keeping with the draft bill on state employees which is now being prepared and which envisages restrictions of this kind.

In light of these intentions by the state authorities, all debates made before 13 December of last year concerning trade union membership for the staff of the state apparatus have become meaningless.

MADEJ CHAIRS PLANNING COMMISSION CONFERENCE

LD222216 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2117 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] The chairman of the Planning Commission, Deputy Premier Zbigniew Madej, has chaired a conference attended by the commission leadership, ministerial plenipotentiaries for operational programs, and representatives of industrial departments participating in the implementation of these programs.

ARMY DAILY ON 'RESTRICTIONS' TO CIVIL FREEDOMS

AU221718 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 18 Jan 82 p 4

[Col Stanislaw Gembal article: "Restrictions on Civil Freedoms Under Martial Law"]

[Text] The state of martial law introduced for the sake of state security as an act of choice between greater and lesser evils abolishes or restricts a number of the citizens' economic-social, cultural, political and personal rights.

As for economic-social life, the martial law decree of 12 December 1982 has greatly increased the powers of the Council of Ministers, which can by decree introduce general labor duty for persons between 15 years and reitrement age whose health, personal and family conditions enable them to work.

The top official [naczelnik] in the locality in which a plant is situated can transfer workers to other plants within his jurisdiction. The plant manager can impose additional activities on workers and ask them to do other jobs, even without their agreement, if they have the necessary qualifications and enjoy the necessary health, personal and family conditions. The decisions of the top officials and plant managers can be appealed to the Labor Appeals Commission within 3 days. Such appeals do not stop the implementation of the decisions.

In the case of the plants' special needs, the plant managers can order work on legal holidays and can extend the 8-hour working day to 12 hours, except on legal holidays and except in the case of workers who do especially difficult jobs and work under hazardous conditions. The work done during extended hours is treated as overtime.

Paid leave is calculated in terms of 1 day's leave for every month worked. Young workers and workers who do especially difficult jobs and work under hazardous conditions are entitled to an additional day of leave for every 3 months worked. Workers who work during extended hours are entitled to an additional day of leave for every month worked during extended hours. The right to compassionate and unpaid leave and to compassionate release [zwolnienie] has been suspended.

The Council of Ministers can issue regulations to change work conditions, social benefits and the social and communal activities by plants in a way that differs from the labor law.

The martial law decree also lists a number of decisions concerning the food economy. The Council of Ministers can by decree order people owning farms to make special efforts in the interest of the food economy; to supply the state with certain farm produce, to grow certain crops and to curb the turnover and the processing of certain farm products. The legal decisions made by the appropriate administrative bodies in the case of failure to make such special efforts will be implemented administratively.

The farms, farmlands and farm facilities that are not used for farm production will be temporarily transferred free by the appropriate administrative body's decision to the physical or legal persons who are able to exploit them properly.

The extended powers of the Council of Ministers make it also possible to extensively interfere -- as need be -- with the turnover of foodstuffs and some nonfood articles. The Council of Ministers can by decree introduce a partial or total rationing of the supply of such articles to the population.

As for premises, the Council of Ministers can decree the hiring of premises and buildings on the strength of the administrative decisions concerning the assignment of all premises and buildings in all localities. The decree stipulates that a person is entitled to 5 square meters of apartment space.

The fixed assets necessary for the state's defense or for implementing important socio-economic tasks can be expropriated. The decrees issued by the Council of Ministers can regulate the questions of hire and expropriation in a way that differs from the premises law and the civil law.

As for the fiscal law and money transactions of the population, the Council of Ministers has been empowered to decree the necessary changes in raising and stopping taxation and in enforcing tax payments; in amassing cash, in the circulation of money, in fiscal services and in granting loans; and in compulsory and voluntary property and personal insurance -- with regard to individuals, private persons not employed by the socialized economy and other nonsocialized organizational units that have no legal status.

In conclusion, it is necessary to point to the temporary nature of the restrictions of workers' rights and to stress the need for their introduction in view of the urgency of sorting out and disciplining the process of work thrown into disarray by frequent strikes which were often unjustified. The solutions in question illustrate the consistent determination to stop the decline of production and to create conditions for overcoming the crisis. As the Military Council for National Salvation declared in its statement on 16 December 1981, "the severe restrictions imposed by martial law were and are necessary because the process of renewal has been upset by forces hostile to socialism and the Polish state's ability.... Anarchy is a denial of democracy. Resolutely stopping lawlessness and anarchy is the primary condition for resuming the renewal processes and for carrying out profound reforms."

24 JAN GLEMP SERMON CARRIED BY WARSAW RADIO

LD241234 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0800 GMT 24 Jan 82

[Sermon by Polish Primate Archbishop Jozef Glemp during mass at Holy Cross Church in Warsaw -- live]

[Text] Praised be Jesus Christ. Beloved sisters and brothers: I have decided to preach the sermon today. I want to repeat in it, after St Paul, what he wrote to the Corinthians: Brothers, may you be free from vexations. I would therefore like to adress to all listening to me not only words of brotherly greeting, but words of fervent good cheer and courage as well.

Numerous voices from among the faithful have inclined me to make today's speech, voices which reach me either by word of mouth or by the written word, and contain much pain, perplexity, depression. All this human suffering comes from impatience at the protraction of vexations -- to be patient when everything is painful, when it is not easy. In any case, to whom is it most easy to express one's suffering, if not to the church? And this is only right. That is what the church is for, so that it can, just like Christ, to [word indistinct] over sufferings and bring relief. Christ, who brought relief to many sufferers, did not rule suffering out of the context of life. He himself underwent the greatest suffering on the cross, which [words indistinct].

The church knows that its first task is to open itself to its [word indistinct] and bring cheer. We try to listen to the complaints and remedy sufferings with the means available. We organize help for the interned; chaplains and bishops are going to the places of internment with pastoral help. Requests for intervention are taken up; talks are being held at various levels.

All this is being done as [words indistinct] of the act of charity to which the church feels obliged. It might seem that the results are not visible; the results of these exertions will not come immediately and not for everyone. We are not keeping statistics on achievements. We are not boasting of apparent successes and although with humility we must admit that our exertions do not meet the expectations, we must however [word indistinct] state also that the efforts by the church are not without fruit.

But in today's sermon I would like to concentrate on the church's second task, which is to bring good cheer; to bring good cheer, that is to say, to minds over which hang clouds of depression and show them the light of the Gospel. To bring good cheer: that means to show the liberating truth, to show hope and awaken the sleeping spirit.

Wondering how to give words of good cheer, I looked into today's liturgical text, and I saw with great joy that it was enough to read it carefully to get full courage from the faith which emerges. In the first reading we heard how God sent the prophet Jonas to the great city of Nineveh. Nineveh was threatened with destruction. The prophet went with the mission to convert it. Conversion, which in Nineveh showed itself externally in public penitence, is the retreat from the wrong way and the adoption of an ethical life. Is this not a pointer for us?

Not only did the days after Agusut 1980 show us the ethical neglects but also a well-ordered conscience shows us our sins. Turning away from sin is a condition for avoiding destruction. This condition is binding on believers and nonbelievers. [Word indistinct] God set a deadline of 40 days. Let us think: from this Sunday to Ash Wednesday there are just 30 days. It is appropriate, in Lent, to (?find a way) of honest conversion. In the second reading, St. Paul reminds us: Time is short [words indistinct]. God gives us a definite period of life on this Earth. The days of each of us are numbered. In the days we have here on earth we are not only to earn eternal salvation but to leave a trace of our life for the good of others. There is no day to be lost of working on oneself.

Those who cry, do not let them lapse completely into weeping; those who are joyful, let them not lose their awareness in their joy, for the time is short; the time God gives us is a gift which must not be wasted through laziness, [word indistinct] apathy, [word indistinct]. Such states are not worthy of Christians.

The deceased Primate Cardinal Wyszynski said that his 3 years of internment were spent very industriously. His program for every day was so full of prayer, thought and observations of life in the isolated world that he found it difficult to fit it all in. He used to speak of his time in prison as a retreat, out of which was born the program of the great Novena [word indistinct] of the millenium of the baptism of our nation.

Finally, the reading from the Gospel: St. Mark writes that when John the Baptist was imprisoned, Jesus came to Galilee and began to act. He proclaimed the nearness of the Kingdom of God and the need to be converted to belief in the Gospel. He did not despair over the imprisoned John: Of course, he kept in contact with him. We have proof of this in the Gospel: Through his messengers he even sent from prison [word indistinct] to Jesus and Jesus reported to him that the kingdom of God was being extended; that blessed is he who believes in me. He called new disciples to his group and awakened enthusiasm for apostolic activity.

Jesus Christ is that value on earth which cannot be doubted because He is the truth. In our vexations and on our road of renewal, the church must take the road of truth. We must reveal the truth in our conscience and confront it with the reality and apply it according to the Gospel. This is binding on every Christian.

The consequences of setting oneself toward the truth are enormous. First, one must not, in the fervor of conflict and struggle, slander either the authorities or the ruled; speak untruths about them, exaggerate flaws, pass over merits, make them look ridiculous. Second, honest information from the mass media must be demanded, both domestic and foreign. Third, there must be demands that people deprived of freedom or dismissed from their work should know why they are being given such a punishment. Fourth, in the name of truth, the crosses hanging in rooms of study or work should not be disturbed. For believers, the cross is a sign of salvation; for nonbelievers, a sign of the victorious conquering of suffering and sacrifice for others. We do not obliterate the red and blue crosses on ambulances: We have no grudge that crosses of merit are worn. So let us also respect the crosses on the walls.

The authorities assure that these feelings will be respected.

We must lift ourselves out of the decline, but (?in unity). Unity can only be achieved through dialogue and dialogue can only be in the truth. Let civic committees for [word indistinct] salvation be set up. Priests will not be on the committees because their task is to prepare the way for national unity according to the [word indistinct] of the Gospel. In organizing unity according to another work, however, the participation of lay Catholics should be guaranteed.

Brothers! I remind you: Blessed is he who does not doubt in Christ. Reject the spirit of depression. Receive the words of good cheer which Christ sends to you in your vexation. Trust the most Holy Mother, remembering that the Holy Father every Wednesday publicly prays to her in Polish. Say the rosary every day in your families and offer it for the intention of the most troubled, so that those deprived of freedom may as quickly as possible regain it. Brothers and sister, lift up our hearts. Amen.

CHURCH COUNCIL, BROADCASTING BODY SIGN ACCORD

LD231926 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 23 Jan 82

[Text] An agreement has been signed in Warsaw at the headquarters of the Polish Ecumenical Council between the Committee for Radio and Television Affairs and the council on the broadcasting of religious services from various churches on Polish Radio.

The religious programs of the Polish Ecumenical Council and the churches belonging to it will be broadcast on Polish Radio's second program at 1800 on every first and third Sunday of the month and also during eight religious holidays. In addition, programs from the Church of Seventh Day Adventists and from the Religious Association of the Mosaic Sect in Poland will also be broadcast on occasion.

The agreement was signed by Deputy Chairman Stanislaw Celichowski on behalf of the Committee for Radio and Television Affairs and Chairman Prof Dr Witold Benedyktowicz on behalf of the Polish Ecumenical Council. The agreement was also signed by the head of the Office for Religious Affairs, Minister Jerzy Kuberski. Present at the signing of the agreement were the heads of the eight churches belonging to the Polish Ecumenical Council as well as the head of the Church of Seventh Day Adventists and of the Religious Association of the Mosaic Sect in Poland.

The first program of the Polish Ecumenical Council will be broadcast tomorrow at 1800.

PAPERS CITED ON VATICAN REBUFF TO REAGAN

LD231510 Warsaw PAP in English 1404 GMT 23 Jan 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 23 Jan (PAP) -- In a commentary on the Vatican communique which said the pope does not support the American sanctions against Poland, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI described steps taken by President Reagan as stupendous bluff and an embarrassing slip. "This is proof and evidence that although President Reagan instituted economic and political restrictions against Poland, he is well aware that his decision lacks moral support even among his countrymen. That is why he decided to get the pope, the supreme moral authority of the Roman Catholic Church, involved in his gamble," the paper said.

"But the Vatican refused to be drawn into the dirty political gamble, engineered by the Washington administration," the daily emphasized, pointing at the same time to the convergence of opinion on the American sanctions as demonstrated by the Vatican and the church in Poland, as indicated in the communique published at the end of the session of the Joint Government-Episcopate Commission in Warsaw January 18.

Writing on the Vatican statement concerning the issue and pointing to a certain lack of clarity in the wording which resulted in differences in Western press reports on the document, ZYCIE WARSZAWY voiced the conviction that the substantive standpoint of the Holy See and personally of the Polish-born pope can only be negative towards the Reagan measures. "However, it seems that in a matter of such basic importance for international justice and humanitarian principles, any vagueness or even imprecise wording could be detrimental to the implementation of ideals which the pope has been defending with determination worthy of the highest priase," the paper remarked.

The paper pointed to the fact that the economic sanctions directed against the Polish nation hard hit by immense material difficulties have even bigger moral than political connotations. "The fundamental question which must be asked is whether any society should be exposed to the test of deprivation or should its suffering be further aggravated only because the government of some state dislikes the policy pursued by another?" the paper wondered.

REPORTS ON POLISH BISHOPS' OPEN LETTER

DPA Report

LD221524 Hamburg DPA in German 1442 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Warsaw, 22 Jan (DPA) -- Polish bishops are to demand that the Warsaw government reestablish the "normal life of the state" and immediately release all those imprisoned. A pastoral letter, which is to be read from all pulpits on Sunday, demands a stop to all ideological pressure or sackings for reasons of conviction or trade union membership. Political observers in Warsaw expect that the Polish military and political leader, Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, will deal with these questions on Monday, when he opens a 2-day session of the Sejm.

In the pastoral letter the bishops call on "all those on whom it is dependant" to respect the freedom and convictions of every person. "In the name of freedom we declare that the workers must have returned to them the right to organize themselves in independant trade unions and organizations." At the same time they warn of a growing wave of hate, revenge and retaliation. "The restriction of a human being's natural freedom leads to protest, rebellion and even war."

Vatican Radio Report

LD241534 Vatican City International Service in English 1445 GMT 24 Jan 82

[Text] The sharp cry for the reopening of dialogue between the authorities and the people is contained in the pastoral letter of the Polish bishops, to be read throughout Poland today and next Sunday. This cry is seen as the Polish church's positive contribution to the solution of the problems in Poland, and the letter begins with the words that the resurrected Christ addressed to the frightened disciples: (?Peace) be with you. (?A peace), the letter reads, shown out of respect for the right to liberty and (?true) understanding on the part of everyone in (?their own call) to liberty. From an understanding of this right and respect of it on the part of both those governed and those who govern, the right is the origin of (?justice) -- the origin of justice, that social justice, which is the foundation of peace.

The violation of the right to liberty opens the way to protest and rebellion. We must return to the way of dialogue between the authorities and the people, the bishops state. This dialogue can be difficult but it is not impossible. This dialogue is awaited for by all, and we the bishops make this call for dialogue.

Pope Comments

LD241204 Vatican City International Service in Italian 1100 GMT 24 Jan 82

[Summary] During his address to the faithful gathered in St Peter's Square for the Angelus, Pope John Paul II said:

"Today, again, I wish to ask everyone to pray for my homeland in the spirit of the pastoral letter of the Episcopate which is being read out throughout Poland this Sunday and next. In it, the bishops speak of the restoration of the normal function of the state, the swift release of all internees, and an end to pressures on ideological grounds and to dismissals from work because of people's convictions and because of trade union membership. In the name of liberty, they write, we firmly maintain that the right must be restored to working people to organize themselves in autonomous and self-governing trade unions and the right to organize themselves in suitable associations of young people. And all this in the name of that peace which is so desired by the whole nation. I wish to assure my fellow countrymen that their wishes are also mine. Together with all men of goodwill, the church is doing its utmost to see that the rights of man and the rights of the nation are respected as a condition for peace in the modern world."

LONDON PAPER ON JARUZELSKI MESSAGE TO POPE

PM131455 London the DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 13 Jan 82 p 24

[Leslie Childe dispatch: "Jaruzelski Sends Secret Letter to the Pope"]

[Text] Rome -- The pope was handed a personal letter yesterday from General Jaruzelski, the Polish military ruler, but the contents were not revealed. Vatican officials, however, described them as "important."

It raised hopes that the Roman Catholic Church might soon be able to boost its role as "honest brokers" in negotiations in Warsaw between the military regime and Solidarity, the free trade union.

The Polish leader's letter was in reply to one sent secretly by the pope to Gen Jaruzelski on Dec. 24, eleven days after military rule was imposed.

The letter, hailed as a sign that the Warsaw regime wants to keep in contact with the Vatican, was delivered by Mr Kazimierz Szablewski who was received in the pope's private study for the top secret meeting.

The general's reply to the pope's letter -- presonally taken to Warsaw by Archbishop Luigi Poggi, the papal envoy -- was believed to give a solemn assurance that martial law would be lifted "as soon as possible."

Vatican sources disclosed that a copy of the letter had been sent to Mr Lech Walesa, Solidarity's charismatic leader who is being kept under house arrest in Warsaw.

The papal missive had contained three pleas:

Poland's military rulers should do everything to avoid bloodshed;

State of emergency should be ended speedily; and

Reform moves in Polish society, by means of a peaceful dialogue, should be resumed -- "which is difficult but not impossible."

But one source said: "At least the visit of this highly-placed official and the fact that finally he brought a long-awaited reply from the general is an encouraging indication that Warsaw wants to keep open a channel with us.

"That is a vital development," he added.

Fr Romeo Panciroli, the Vatican's chief spokesman, declared: "The whole affair is covered by maximum secrecy. We can say nothing about today's events."

BRONISLAW DABROWSKI TO AGAIN VISIT VATICAN

NC151742 Paris AFP in English 1737 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Text] Vatican City, 15 Jan (AFP) -- The Rev Bronislaw Dabrowski, secretary of the Polish Roman Catholic Council of Bishops, will make his second trip to the Vatican next week, Polish church sources said here today.

The Rev Dabrowski, who visited Rome December 21 to 23, is currently in Warsaw meeting with other Polish bishops.

The sources said they are awaiting a message from Pope John Paul II, which is to be delivered by the Rev K. Majdanski, bishop of Szczecin province, who left for Poland yesterday after an audience with the pope on Wednesday. They added that the pope will comment on the situation in his native Poland during a New Year's meeting with Vatican ambassadors tomorrow.

Poles living here have continued to receive numerous underground tracts, circulating in Poland, describing events there. One, written on the 26th day of the state of siege, said some Poles were forced to sign government loyalty declarations while threatened with a submachinegun. Other points in the tract said:

-- Underground passive resistance groups are more and more numerous but their organization is "unsatisfactory". Industrial production has slowed down.

-- To break strikes in factories, police on occasion played tape recordings of gunfire.

-- There is a shortage of milk for new-born babies because for several months authorities have used U.S. imports of powdered milk for cattle feed.

-- Intellectuals and Solidarity union experts are being held in better conditions than others detained after martial law.

-- Indictments are being prepared against strike organizers. So far, the harshest sentences -- seven years -- have been handed to workers from the Katowice steelworks.

RESISTANCE SOLIDARITY ORGAN SAID TO BE ESTABLISHED

NC231335 Paris AFP in English 1209 GMT 23 Jan 82

[Text] Warsaw, 23 Jan (AFP) -- Solidarity set up a National Resistance Committee (OKO-Solidarity) in the Baltic port city of Gdansk earlier this month at a meeting attended by the few Solidarity National Committee members still at liberty, it was learned here.

A statement, released via the underground network, said OKO-Solidarity would assume all the functions of the suspended National Committee.

The statement, whose authenticity has not been firmly established, was signed by the chairman of the Resistance Committee who has given himself the pseudonym Mieszko, first king of Poland.

The resistance movement set up on January 13 has made three specific demands -- the lifting of martial law and restoration of Solidarity's legal and statutory rights; freedom for all union, opposition, and student militants and intellectuals arrested or interned; a dialogue between the government and the full executive of Solidarity's National Committee, chaired by Lech Walesa, and with the participation of experts nominated by Mr Walesa.

OKO-Solidarity called on all members of the National Committee who had not taken part in the founding meeting to make contact with it and warned all individual Solidarity members against claiming to speak for the union in talks with the authorities.

Reports of the creation of a resistance movement coincide with other reports from Gdansk that Solidarity has set up an underground organisation there which is drawing up lists of people interned so it can help them and their families, and is issuing regular information pamphlets on events in Poland.

None of the tracts distributed has called for a revolt against the authorities. On the contrary, they have urged members to avoid physical confrontation.

Meanwhile in Warsaw leaflets have appeared in two of the city's biggest factories, Ursus and Nowotko, calling for a general strike on January 26, workers said.

But the huge number of pamphlets distributed has created suspicion as to their origin and the authenticity of a strike call only a few days before Prime Minister Wojciech Jaruzelski is expected to announce a relaxation in martial law regulations.

The pamphlets first appeared about two days ago, about the same time as militia-manned checkpoints began appearing at all major entry and exist points to the capital.

Circulation between Poland's various districts is now authorised but movement in and out of the capital is strictly controlled. No reason has been given for the controls which are rigidly enforced on buses taking people to and from the suburbs.

SOLIDARITY LEADERS CALL FOR 'SOCIAL BOYCOTT'

NC171726 Paris AFP in English 1721 GMT 17 Jan 82

[By Jacques-Michel Tondre]

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Jan (AFP) -- Three Solidarity union leaders now operating underground have called for a "social boycott" and public denunciation of "collaborators" supporting the "military junta" in Poland.

The call came in a message dated last Tuesday and published in Bulletin Number 11 of the Warsaw branch of the suspended independent trade union federation. The bulletin is distributed clandestinely.

The message, whose authenticity cannot be established, carried the names of the branch chairman, Zbigniew Bujak, branch vice-chairman Wiktor Kulerski, and the head of the union committee of the Ursus tractor factory, Zbigniew Janas.

The message contained 12 recommendations for keeping "the factory, the street, queues and residential areas" on the side of the union. These included organising aid for the imprisoned, for those on the run and for sacked workers and their families, creating "Solidarity groups" with neighbors and fellow workers, and adopting "passive resistance" in the workplace.

"By establishing a state of siege," the message said, "the junta counted on being able to terrorise, subdue, and humiliate the population. We must do everything to prevent that."

The message carried in epigraph a statement attributed to Poland's pre-World War II military ruler, Gen Joseph Pilsudski: "To be conquered but not to yield is already a victory."

Today, for the first time in the five-week state of siege, the state radio resumed direct broadcasting of mass from Warsaw's Holy Cross Church. The first broadcast mass was celebrated in September 1980 under the Gdansk agreements concluded with Solidarity.

Today's sermon, on solitude, made no reference to the current political situation. The priest quoted a 19th-century insurrection hero who wrote to his parents from captivity in czarist Russia that Jesus Christ kept him company in isolation.

At noon, before the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, a military parade marked the 37th anniversary of the liberation of Warsaw from the Nazis. A large crowd watched the ceremony, where the guard of honor for the first time wore the square military cap favored under Gen Pilsudski and brought back into fashion by Poland's current military ruler, General Wojciech Jaruzelski.

Warsaw, festooned in the national red-and-white colors, which are also the colors of Solidarity, looked this weekend as it did under the most recent Solidarity campaigns, before the December 13 coup, except that on public buildings the red party flag flew alongside the national one.

Yesterday, a gala concert was held here at the Soviet culture and science centre. Guests included Politburo hardliner Stefan Olszowski, which quashed rumors that he was in hospital.

TRADE UNIONIST TALKS TO PRESS IN MADRID

NC211416 Paris AFP in English 1403 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] Madrid, 21 Jan (AFP) -- The clandestine Presidium of the Polish Solidarity union has 18 members, while some 40 ex-union leaders and militants have formed expatriate "delegations" in Zurich, Bremen and Paris, it was revealed here today by former Gdansk Presidium member Jerzy Przybylski.

The Polish trade unionist, speaking at a press conference after meeting with Spanish Labour Minister Santiago Rodriguez Miranda, said that their foreign delegations' main role was to maintain ties with Western unions, divulge information on events in Poland and support humanitarian aid to their country, but that they had no intention of setting up an "executive in exile".

"We can certainly do more" from outside Poland, he continued, explaining that he too would now be in prison if he had been in Gdansk when the militia went to his home on the night of December 13.

Stressing that martial law and other measures imposed in Poland had been carefully planned, Mr Przybylski added that "no dialogue is possible" with General Wojciech Jaruzelski who is "responsible for everything that happened."

The Polish labour militant will remain in Spain until Saturday, and will meet with Spanish trade unionists of the pro-socialist General Labour Union (UGT) and the pro-communist Workers' Commissions (CO), as well as church leaders and members of the Red Cross and the Caritas Charity Organization.

ARRESTS, SENTENCES CONTINUE UNDER MARTIAL LAW

Lipski, Szczepanski Trials

NC151954 Paris AFP in English 1934 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Excerpt] 15 Jan (AFP) -- Trials of Solidarity activists continued today in Warsaw as the Poland-to-Denmark ferry resumed services in a sign that some aspects of daily life were returning to former routine after nearly five weeks of martial law.

In Warsaw, the trial of 19 Solidarity activists, charged with organizing strikes and pursuing trade union actions in defiance of the martial law regulations, continued in four courtrooms of the criminal justice building.

Six of them have already been acquitted, four have been sentenced to two-year jail terms, and one has been given an 18-month suspended sentence.

The picture the Solidarity men painted in their defence was one of hardship, daily food lines, and their struggle for democratic freedom.

Five of the accused belonged to the Ursus tractor factory Solidarity committee near Warsaw. Among them is leading dissident Jan Jozef Lipski, a member of the KOR citizens' rights movement which was disbanded three months ago.

Suffering from a heart complaint, Prof Lipski has been taken ill several times in the courtroom.

On trial, meanwhile, in courtroom 252 is a scapegoat figure from the Gierek years, in the seventies, former chairman of the Radio and Television Affairs Committee, Maciej Szczepanski.

He is accused of embezzlement, taking bribes from foreign firms, and being responsible for squandering some 200 million zlotys (then equivalent to 7 million dollars) of taxpayers' money. Denying the charges, he has rounded on his accusers saying that his trial is nothing but a classic Stalinist-type show trial.

Lipski's Trial Postponed

NC161055 Paris AFP in English 1049 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] Warsaw, 16 Jan (AFP) -- A Polish court yesterday granted a month's postponement in the trial of leading dissident Professor Jan Jozef Lipski, who was accused with four Solidarity union leaders of organizing a strike at the Ursus tractor factory in Warsaw's southern suburbs in defiance of martial law regulations.

The postponement was granted on grounds of ill health.

The trial of Mr Lipski, a former member of the Workers' Self-Defence Committee (KOR), and of the four militants of the independent Solidarity trade union opened on January 5. They were accused of violating the martial law rules that went into effect on December 13.

Mr Lipski, 56, suffers from a weak heart, but he was pronounced able to stand trial by a doctor at Rakowiecka Prison, where he has been held since he was arrested on Dec 15.

His condition since the trial opened has given cause for concern. Yesterday, four cardiologists called by the defence said Mr Lipski was not well enough to stand trial and any undue emotion might be fatal.

They accused the prison doctor of negligence and of failing to diagnose a heart attack Mr Lipski was believed to have had during his detention.

After an hour of deliberations, the court decided that Mr Lipski could not be tried without endangering his life and that he should stand trial alone sometime after February 10. Mr Lipski was taken back to prison.

The trial of the other four defendants is to continue.

Mr Lipski's lawyer said he would lodge an appeal to have his client released pending his trial.

Leaflet Distribution, Slogans

AU221734 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19 Jan 82 p 2

[PAP report: "Distributiors of Leaflets Arrested in Jelenia Gora"]

[Text] Since martial law was introduced countrywide, several cases have been recorded throughout Jelenia Gora Voivodship of distributing leaflets agains the decisions of the Military Council of National Salvation, and of painting slogans. The persons responsible for these deeds have been arrested. Among others, Sylweriusz Kondracki, who stuck leaflets on city buses, was arrested in Jelenia Gora and sentended to 18 months in jail.

The judicial college in Luban Slaski (Jelenia Gora Voivodship) sentenced three persons who had painted illegal slogans in public places. Two persons were sent to jail for 3 months and the third person was fined Z2,600. Moreover, four employees from the Orzel flax mill in Myslakowice were arrested for having tried to continue Solidarity activities, despite a ban on them, and for distributing leaflets.

Summary Jurisdiction Verdicts

AU221722 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19 Jan 82 p 2

[PAP report: "More Cases Tried Under Summary Jurisdiction"]

[Excerpt] According to the press spokesman of the Ministry of Justice, the courts have tried more cases involving violations of martial law and pronounced more verdicts.

The voivodship court in Bielsko-Biala sentenced Waclaw Szleger, Kazimierz Szmiciel and Antoni Bobowski to 5 years' imprisonment and loss of civil rights for 3 years; Zdzislaw Honkisz to 3 years' imprisonment and loss of civil rights for 2 years; and Tadeusz Adamski to 4 years' inprisonment and loss of civil rights for 2 years -- in line with Article 46, Paragraph 1 of the martial law decree. The defendants were found guilty of holding several meetings as Solidarity between 14 and 16 December, although trade union activities had been suspended.

More Sentence Figures

LD241130 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1000 GMT 24 Jan 82

[Text] The Ministry of Justice press spokesman reports that by 22 January, the civil courts received 647 cases against 975 persons under summary procedures. Verdicts have been pronounced in most instances.

The Lodz Voivodship court has sentenced Krzysztof Bator and Jan Luczak to 3 years' imprisonment and 2 years' loss of public rights. Despite martial law decree regulations they continued trade union activity, and on 14 December organized strike action in the (Unibrok) factory.

Many persons have been punished for criminal offenses. For instance, a sentence of 20 years' inprisonment was pronounced by the Lomza Voivodship court against Boleslaw Erynig for attempting to kill his son with a knife.

The Zamosc Voivodship court sentenced Jerzy Bednarczuk to 5 years imprisonment for stealing food worth Z5,000.

Lublin Strikers Sentenced

LD241754 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 24 Jan 82

[Text] Warsaw, 24 Jan (PAP) -- The trial of the main organizers of the sit-in strike, which took place 14-19 December 1981 at the nitrogen combine in the town of Pulawy, has ended in the Lublin Voivodship court.

Zenon Bienicki, Jerzy Saniewski and Jan Okon, workers at this combine and Solidarity members, were brought before the court.

The court sentenced Z. Bienicki to 2 year's deprivation of liberty and a fine of Z10,000 for having impeded the correct operation of the ammonia shop during the martial law period with a view to staging a protest action at the Pulawy nitrogen combine.

Jerzy Saniewski was sentenced to 3 years' deprivation of liberty and the loss of civil rights for 2 years for having participated in organizing the sit-in strike during the martial law period.

Jan Okon was sentenced to 3 months' deprivation of liberty for having participated in this strike during the martial law period.

Interned Socialist's Plight

LD212016 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1700 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Mika Larsson report from Warsaw]

[Text] Now over to Poland. Last week mass arrests were carried out in many towns, a second wave of internments after the introduction of martial law. According to underground sources, about 100 people were arrested in Wroclaw. The security police have put the elite of the Polish trade union and political oppositon in the Bialoleka Prison and a special call for help reaches us today from there. This is Warsaw:

[Begin recording] The call concerns (Juliusz Gartecki), secretary general in the Polish Socialist Party [as heard] and Polish consul in Paris and Rome in the seventies. (Gartecki) was visited by the security police on 14 December, the day after martial law had been proclaimed. He was seriously ill and had a temperature of 104 degrees Fahrenheit at the time. After intervention by a doctor, who declared that he must stay within one hour of an operating room at all times, he was left in peace.

For years the Socialist Party has had completely legal international contacts. (Gartecki) visited Sweden last spring where he met a number of leaders of the Social Democratic Party and the Swedish Trade Union Confederation. The organization has never received foreign financial aid and has all the time been working openly within Poland, endeavoring to be accepted as a legal opposition with roots in the postwar era's Socialist Party. Recognition of the party's working methods was given by the Polish security police at the end of December, when one of its men, a colonel, declared in a talk with (Gartecki) that the organization deliberately has not been attacked because its activity is not directed against the socialist system and does not harm the state. But the colonel at the same time proposed collaboration, money and printing resources in return for the promise that the Polish Socialist Party intensify its previous criticism of KOR primarily. (Gartecki) rejected the proposal.

On 11 January he was arrested and taken to Bialoleka. An identity card smuggled out, which was printed by Solidarity underground, shows that he is prisoner No 1821 to have arrived in Bialoleka. (Gartecki) is seriously ill, partly with injuries resulting from over 5 years in the prisons of the Stalin era in the fifties. He suffers from vascular spasms, chronic, very painful kidney stones, a removed gall bladder, bad rheumatoid arthritis, a slipped disc and one previous heart attack, all according to medical information. He is susceptible to the damp, requires a special diet and drugs, and because of his bad kidney stones with inflamed kidneys he must be able to be taken to the operating room quickly.

His is only one of the sick who today are kept in internment despite repeated appeals, hunger strikes and other protests by other prisoners and doctors. He is kept interned despite the fact that his activity has been admitted to be harmless to the state and like all the many thousand internees he is being interned for an indefinite period. Protests from the world can really save his life. [end recording]

ILLEGAL WROCLAW PRINTING FACILITIES DISCOVERED

AU221730 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19 Jan 82 p 2

[Staffer's report: "Illegal Printing Facilities Discovered in Wroclaw"]

[Text] The security service functionaries of the Wroclaw Voivodship Militia Command have discovered illegal facilities in a private apartment in Wroclaw.

The facilities were used to mimeograph leaflets signed by several Solidarity activists in the Lower Silesia region. The leaflets asked the people to disregard the martial law regulations and to act against the valid laws.

STOCKHOLM REPORTS DOCUMENT ON PZPR OPERATIONS

LD231445 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1130 GMT 23 Jan 82

[Text] Six weeks have passed since martial law was introduced in Poland, and the question as to how well prepared the military coup was can also be answered with growing certainty. The evidence is mounting that it was very well-prepared. A most interesting document dealing with the organization of the PZPR has been published in an underground publication call the "Chronicle of Current Events". Here is a report from our correspondent in Warsaw, Mika Larsson:

[Begin Larsson recording] Naturally there is no firm guarantee that the document is genuine, but it is not questioned by those with a good knowledge of the party from within and with access to current information which they feel confirms its authenticity. The document is dated 10 December, 3 days before the coup, and constitutes, and I translate, "Instructions on how the party will be governed in case of an officially proclaimed state of threat against the state's security."

The basic principle is that the Communist Party will turn into a party governed from the top with all democratic rules eliminated including, of course, all the statutory amendments fought for since the extraordinary party congress last summer.

The first paragraph establishes that the party will be ruled by the Politburo, the Secretariat and the party chairman. Out of the running is the Central Committee, which gained up to 80 percent new faces as a result of last summer's democratic elections. The party is to be governed through directives. Decisions in organs at a higher level must necessarily be followed by action in the lower levels. Decisions made at any level can be revoked with immediate effect by decisions at a higher level.

An appearance of democracy is maintained in the instructions. It is stated, for example, that resolutions are made through a majority decision, from the lowest party cells upwards. But other paragraphs state that on each level it is the Executive Committee, the party chief and the Secretariat who rule, that their decisions will stand as those of the organization. Further, if it is difficult to get all the delegates to agree, a decision can be made by a group of only three people. And the final thing is that in special cases the party chief alone or another secretary appointed by a higher organ may make decisions in the name of all.

The instructions continue along the same pattern in one sector after another. Through the reiterated expression "in special cases," executive organs are given the right to appoint the leaders at lower levels, including the party chief. The Secretariat -- that is, the top functionaries within each province -- has the right to dissolve entire party cells. It also has the right to transfer complete (?town) organizations to the leadership of another town.

The Politburo can decide to place directly under itself the party organization in, as it says, selected companies, and so forth.

The end result? The PZPR can, in the state of emergency, be totally transformed, in practice turned into another party, a new party, without any extensive official purge and protected from the eyes of the Poles and the world, because this transformation would take place completely in accordance with previously established instructions. [End recording]

POLITBURO MEMBERS HOLD MEETINGS ON PARTY ACTIVITY

Discussions With Workers

LD222216 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2117 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] In all worker, peasant and intelligentsia circles, a revitalization of party activity is being noted. Meetings and discussions are taking place; work programs in the new, complex conditions are being outlined. Increasing stress is being laid on specific undertakings and initiatives; the streamlining of organizational forms of inner-party life guarantees PZPR echelons and cells the proper influence on solving current ideopolitical and socioeconomic problems.

Stefan Olszowski, Politburo member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, met with the leadership of the Main Board of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth [ZSMP]. Chairman of the union Jerzy Jaskiernia informed about the ZSMP's activity in conditions of martial law. There was discussion of the most important problems of young people, particularly the young family. Young people must be given concrete help, among other things by increasing state credit aid and speeding up housing construction. During the meeting, there was also a discussion of issues linked with the union's ideological upbringing work.

Tadeusz Czechowicz, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Lodz Party Committee, met with the party aktiv of the urban transportation enterprise in Lodz. During the meeting it was stated that what is needed is a party united in action based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism -- a party on the offensive, always present where the affairs of the nation, the working class and the working masses are being played out.

Much was said about the authority of the PZPR works organization at a meeting of the party aktiv at the small car plant in Tychy with member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo Jerzy Romanik.

Prof Zbigniew Messner, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Katowice Voivodship Committee, attended a meeting of the executive of the Jastrzebie City PZPR Committee. The meeting stressed that the period of martial law should be used by the party to consolidate its ranks. It was said that particular attention should be paid to political upbringing work among young people.

The situation in the country and in the region was discussed at a meeting between Stanislaw Opalko, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Tarnow Voivodship Committee, with the workers at local meat factories. Problems concerning the workforce and party aktiv of the largest production plants in Kielce were discussed at a meeting attended by Wldzimierz Mokrzyszczak, candidate Politburo member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

More on Meetings

LD231110 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 23 Jan 82

[Text] Members of the Politburo held a number of meetings yesterday with factory workforces.

Tadeusz Czechowicz, for instance, met the party aktiv of the workforce at the urban transportation enterprise (MPK) in Lodz. He stated, among other things, that attitudes and views which make unity in the party impossible and which make the party incapable of effective activity must be eliminated. Also needed are strong self-governing trade unions which guard the interests of working people but which at the same time strengthen state structures.

Zbigniew Messner took part in a session of the executive of the party urban committee in Jastrzebie. Matters pertaining to party activity were discussed.

Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, candidate member of the Politburo, met the workforce of the specialized vehicles factory in Kielce. Among other things, the most important problems affecting the workers were discussed.

Stanislaw Opalko, during a meeting with the workforce of the meat factory in Tarnow, said that the present year will be very difficult and that it is only on the quality of our work that the shape of next year depends.

Jerzy Romanik met the party aktiv of the small capacity car plant in Tychy. During the discussion he stated, among other things, that in order to fulfill their leading role effectively party organizations must look today for such roads which will ensure credibility and authentic recognition in factories and in (?their) milieus.

Albin Siwak, at a meeting with the aktiv of the largest building enterprises of Zielona Gora Voivodship, concentrated on elucidating the reasons for, and the background and necessity of imposing martial law. He also drew attention to the fact that contact with the younger generation has been lost.

Marian Orzechowski, Central Committee secretary, also familiarized himself yesterday with current production problems in the Jelenia Gora region.

Siwak, Mokrzyszczak Meeting

LD241501 Warsaw PAP in English 1405 GMT 24 Jan 82

[Text] Warsaw, 23 Jan (PAP) -- PUWP CC Political Bureau member Albin Siwak today met with party activists of Nowy Dwor enterprises. At the meeting Albin Siwak discussed the current situation in the country.

He stated that the authorities had an immense number of the Solidarnosc trade union documents whose part clearly testified to what a fate had been cooked for the party and state activists, the cadre which did not want to step on the side of Solidarnosc extremists. The documents also show how much the West counted on a change of the system in Poland.

"The question of trade unions is still open," he said. "At present, even many Solidarnosc members declare that there should exist one trade union. And they are right," stressed the speaker. "The ill fortune of the Poles, and especially the working class, was the fact that we allowed for our split into autonomic trade unions, branch trade unions and Solidarnosc." Albin Siwak also came for including to the noble traditions of the working class the things which were good, socialist in the protest of July and August of 1980.

In a reply to a question Albin Siwak voiced the view that the state tribunal should judge not only the members of state leadership responsible for the past decade but also the Solidarnosc leaders responsible for the anarchy of the past 16 months.

At another party meeting yesterday, with construction workers in Zielona Gora, Albin Siwak spoke of the harmful effects of President Reagan's discriminatory policy towards Poland and an extremely intensified hostile activity of Western mass media.

Referring of the issue of party life, he stressed again the need for consolidation of its whole organism and consistent purging of people who let the party down when it was in need. "The cleansing process should be run from 'top to bottom'," stated Albin Siwak.

He also pointed out that the contact with young generation was lost and so the problems of youth should be taken broadly into account in the party work programme.

Also alternate PUWP CC Political Bureau member, CC Secretary Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak today attended a meeting of PUWP base organization at Olsztyn's railway engine depot.

The meeting focused its attention on intraparty issues, particularly the role and tasks of party organizations under conditions of martial law and afterwards, pointing up to purity of party ranks which have no room for wavering and double-faced people.

As the key tasks of party work Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak spelled out the restoration of broken ties with the working class and the society as well as greater party discipline with the preservation of all the elements of intra-party democracy.

Siwak on Party Purge

LD221900 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] Albin Siwak, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, today met with the aktiv of Nowa Sol, the largest building construction enterprise in Zielona Gora Voivodship. During the meeting there was a discussion of the main problems of building construction workforces in the country's present political situation and in the context of the economic reform in the construction industry.

Numerous difficulties were pointed out, including the lack of new supply prices, the still defective industrial co-production links as well as the painful problems with raw and other material supplies and the need to continue housing construction in the central Odra region on the basis of a specific, feasible program for the immediate future.

In his speech, Albin Siwak concentrated primarily on explaining the reasons, background and absolute necessity of introducing the state of martial law in Poland, which over the past 16 months had been sliding deeper and deeper into anarchy and lawlessness and was being pushed into desperate economic ruin. If it had not been for 13 December, the speaker stated, not only would a bloody national tragedy now be close, but perhaps the threat of WW III as well.

Albin Siwak also spoke about the painful effects of President Reagan's discriminatory policy regarding Poland and about the increased hostile propaganda campaign of the Western media. Referring to the problems of party life, Albin Siwak stressed the vital need to consolidate all party ranks and organizations and for a consistent purge of people who betrayed the party when it was in need. The speaker also pointed out the loss of contact with the Polish youth. In connection with this, the problems of young people have to be taken into broad consideration in the party program.

Albin Siwak also discussed the problems of the future functioning of trade unions, and pointed out the almost 100-year tradition of useful work by some branch trade unions, a tradition which must not be squandered.

TRYBUNA LUDU: REAGAN CANNOT DICTATE POLICY

LD231204 Warsaw PAP in English 1130 GMT 23 Jan 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 23 Jan (PAP) -- TRYBUNA LUDU charged today that President Reagan wants to achieve three goals by launching what it termed "a huge international campaign with uncalculable consequences not only for Poland."

First, "the Polish case," now being engineered and exaggerated out of all proportion, is designed to push world policy towards the further arms race to promote the American supremacy worldwide and solve that country's economic problems, the paper said.

Second, "the Polish case" is to help President Reagan subordinate the developed capitalist countries, as he is displeased with those countries' tendency not to yield to Washington's directives and pursue an independent policy matching their own national interests.

Third, there are domestic considerations. After one year in office, the President's record is unimpressive, with huge unemployment and inflation rampant. Hence, his effort to divert the American people's attention from trouble at home.

Says the paper in conclusion: "The talk from the position of strength with the socialist world has never had, does not, and never will have positive effects. Our problem will be sorted out by ourselves and no one, not even President Reagan, is going to dictate to us the kind of policy we should pursue. No measure of lies [words indistinct] can change our stand in this respect. We shall solve our problems by ourselves and with the unfailing assistance of our true friends."

SOVIET DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER ILICHEV VISITS

Meets Ceausescu

AU221751 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received Comrade Leonid Ilichev, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs and head of the Soviet delegation at the Madrid meeting, who is paying a visit to our country. The meeting was attended by Comrades Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, and Ion Datcu, ambassador at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. V.I. Drozdenko, the USSR's ambassador to Bucharest, was also present.

The guest extended warm greetings and best wishes to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on behalf of the Comrades Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and Andrey Gromyko, USSR minister of foreign affairs. Leonid Ilichev also extended warm congratulations and wishes for new successes to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on his upcoming birthday.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu thanked the guest and asked him to extend warm greetings and best wishes for health and success in their activity to Comrades Leonid Brezhnev, Nikolay Tikhonov and Andrey Gromyko.

The two sides then exchanged views on international issues, particularly peace and security in Europe. In this respect, they pointed out the particular importance developing upon efforts to halt the arms race, prevent the deployment of new medium-range missiles, bring about the withdrawal of existing missiles and free Europe from all kinds of nuclear weapons -- key requirements of the European peoples and a prerequisite for eliminating the danger of war in Europe and throughout the world.

Particular attention was paid to the Madrid meeting. In this respect, the sides expressed the desire that this meeting successfully conclude with results that are not influenced by secondary situations in Europe and the world, or by the recent increase in tension. On the contrary, these results should be in accordance with the aspirations of European peoples, should give an impetus to implementing the Helsinki Final Act provisions, should decide upon convening a conference on military disengagement and disarmament in Europe, and should ensure the continuity of the all-European process of building security and promoting cooperation.

The sides also highlighted the importance of the U.S.-USSR negotiations in Geneva on medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe, and the need to also involve, in one way or another, the other European states in these negotiations so that they can also contribute to attaining results capable of strengthening the security of all European states and peoples, under conditions of a stable military balance in Europe at an ever lower level of nuclear armaments, and eliminating all threats to the peace and security of the continent.

The meeting proceeded in a warm and comradely atmosphere.

Meets Oancea

AU231735 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 23 Jan 82

[Text] Consultations took place 21-22 January at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs between Constantin Oancea, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and Leonid Ilichev, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the Soviet Union. The two sides discussed aspects of the constantly developing relations of friendship and cooperation between Romania and the Soviet Union, and certain current international problems.

CSSR OFFICIAL SPACIL VISITS; PROTOCOL SIGNED

AU231740 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 23 Jan 82

[Text] Stefan Andrei, our country's minister of foreign affairs, today received Dusan Spacil, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the CSSR, who is in our country for the session of the Joint Romanian-CSSR Government Commission for Cultural Cooperation. The two sides discussed certain aspects regarding developing relations between Romania and the CSSR, and exchanged views on a number of current international issues. Comrade Suzana Gadea, chairman of the Council for Socialist Culture and Education, also received the cultural delegation from the CSSR led by Dusan Spacil.

During the proceedings of the third session of the Joint Romanian-CSSR Government Commission for Cultural Cooperation, the two sides examined aspects of the exchanges between the two countries in the field of culture and education, and of developing cooperation in those spheres of common interest with a view to becoming better acquainted with the values of cultural creativity and strengthening friendship between the peoples of the two countries. The session protocol was signed by the chairmen of the two sides in the commission, Aurel Duca, vice chairman of the Council for Socialist Culture and Education, and Dusan Spacil, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the CSSR.

RCP EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING HELD 22 JAN

AU231455 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0900 GMT 23 Jan 82

[Text] Bucharest, 23 Jan (AGERPRES) -- A meeting of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party was held on January 22, under the chairmanship of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP.

The Executive Political Committee debated and approved the draft decree on the remuneration in the cooperative farming units.

The draft decree regulates in a new spirit the general principles of the remuneration system, of the organization of production and work in the cooperative farms and in the intercooperative economic associations. The draft normative act sets out from the necessity to implement the targets of the new green revolution in Romania, of turning out ever greater productions and, setting out from this, of meeting the consumption needs of the population and other needs of the national economy, in turn with the principles of territorial self-management and self-supply, of the socialist ethics and equity. The remuneration of the cooperative farmers, of the leading cadres, of the other people working in the cooperative agriculture was established to be directly related to the amount and quality of the work performed, with the achieved production and incomes, with the results scored in point of diminishing the productions costs and of enhancing the efficiency of the entire activity, with the economic possibilities of each units.

Based on raising the prices with the farm produce and on observing the plan with the products, the premise is provided for increasing by some 25 per cent the cooperative members' incomes. The Executive Political Committee considered that the norms established in the draft decree will thus contribute to stimulating the cooperative members in increasing the farm production, with 70 per cent of their incomes having to be derived from the productions they will get. It was also emphasized that the norms established in the decree are equivalent with the norms of the state agricultural enterprises, which provide possibilities for the cooperative members to make, in similar conditions, incomes and additional incomes equal to those of the workers, thus ensuring a proper relation between the incomes in agriculture and those in other branches of activity.

Established were also measures for raising the remunerations in zootechny, with possibilities being provided for stimulating and keeping permanently the workers with proper training in this sector, for the fulfilment of the programmes endorsed by the party leadership and ensuring a proper supply of the population.

The Executive Political Committee established that the provisions of the new decree be popularized in the ranks of the working people in villages and be experimentally applied, until its endorsement by law in the Grand National Assembly's first session of 1982, of the new system of labour remuneration in the cooperative farms.

The Executive Political Committee endorsed some measures for the improvement of the political-educational and organizational activity with the youth in the learning units.

With a view to improving the educational activity, the Executive Political Committee established measures for the improvement of the structure of the Homeland's Falcons organization, new forms of guiding the Young Pioneers' organization through better attracting the party members, the UCY [Union of Communist Youth] members and teaching staff, as well as for improving the structure and guidance activity of the organizations of the Union of Communist Youth.

During the meeting, Nicolae Ceausescu presented an account on the visit of friendship paid to Romania by Todor Zhivkov, secretary-general of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The executive Political Committee assessed highly the results of the talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov, expressing the confidence that the understandings reached on the occasion would strongly stimulate the still more intense development of the friendly collaboration between the RCP and BCP, for raising onto a new stage the fruitful, multilateral collaboration and cooperation between Romania and Bulgaria, in the interests of both peoples, of the general cause of socialism and peace.

It was stressed that the recent meeting between Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov emphasized the decisive role of the summit Romanian-Bulgarian dialogue in amplifying and deepening the relations between the two parties and countries, relations which affirm themselves ever more as an example of relations between neighbouring, friendly socialist states, between free and independent peoples which fruitfully collaborate on a bilateral plane and in the international arena.

Emphasized with satisfaction was the fact that during the talks the two party and state leaders set the main directions of development of the Romanian-Bulgarian collaboration in the ensuing years, in keeping with the possibilities offered by the growing potentials of the national economies of Romania and Bulgaria. The Executive Political Committee also stressed the importance of the exchanges of opinions between Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov on problems of the international situation, the two party and state leaders expressing the will of Romania and Bulgaria to take action, together with the other socialist countries, with all the progressive, anti-imperialist and peace-loving forces, for halting the arms race, for passing to effective disarmament measures, nuclear disarmament measures in particular, for finding exclusively peaceful, negotiated solutions to the interstate differences, for preserving further the policy of detente, understanding and collaboration internationally.

There was also highlighted the special attention Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov paid during the talks to the problems related to the implementation of security and cooperation in Europe, stressing -- once again -- the need for the Madrid conference to conclude in positive results, to establish the calling of a conference on military disengagement and disarmament on the continent, to ensure continuity to the all-European process of building security and cooperation.

At the same time the Executive Political Committee assessed highly the resolve of Romania and Bulgaria to make, in the future too, an active contribution to the development of the relations of friendship, good neighbourliness and wide cooperation among the Balkan countries.

The Executive Political Committee approved the understandings agreed upon during the latest Romanian-Bulgarian summit dialogue and established measures needed for the implementation.

Nicolae Ceausescu also informed the committee of the official visit of friendship paid to Romania over January 20-22 by the president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, General Mohammad Ziaul Haq.

The Executive Political Committee expressed full approval of the positive results of the fresh Romanian-Pakistani summit dialogue which goes down as an important moment in the upward and fruitful evolution of the relations between the two countries and peoples.

The Executive Political Committee assessed highly the talks between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Mohammad Ziaul Haq, conducted in a cordial, friendly atmosphere of full understanding and mutual regard, which highlighted the mutual wish to lend new dimensions to the relations of friendship and collaboration between the two countries and peoples. In this context, the Executive Political Committee emphasized the special significance of the joint Romanian-Pakistani declaration signed by the two presidents, a document of outstanding importance for the future development of the bilateral relations and of the collaboration between the two countries in international life.

Likewise, emphasis was placed on the importance of the measures convenanted in the sphere of economic relations, which open favourable prospects to the expansion of the commercial exchanges, to the amplification of the cooperation in production in the domains of building materials, crude processing, petro-chemistry, metallurgy, light industry, agriculture. Expressed was also both countries' interest in increasing the contacts in science, culture, education and other sectors.

The Executive Political Committee highlighted at the same time the importance of the exchange of views between the two presidents on current questions of international life, which pointed to similar standpoints on most of the questions discussed.

Particularly important are the beliefs of the two presidents as concerns the need for ever tighter collaboration among all the peoples in the world for preventing the worsening of the international situation, for promoting the policy on peace, detente and wide cooperation among nations setting out from the strict observance of the national independence and sovereignty, of the principles of fully equal rights, territorial integrity, noninterference in the domestic affairs, renunciation of force and of the threat of force, mutual advantage.

The Executive Political Committee expresses satisfaction at the resolve of Romania and Pakistan to develop the collaboration on an external plane, in order to contribute to solving the major problems confronting the contemporary world, to attaining disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place, to creating a climate of peace, security and cooperation in Europe, in Asia and all over the world, to eradicating underdevelopment and to setting in a new world economic order, to the implementation of the ideals of freedom, independence and progress nurtured by all the peoples.

The Executive Political Committee approved unanimously the documents, understandings and conclusions reached during the visit and established the measures needed for a continuous amplification of the Romanian-Pakistani relations.

The Executive Political Committee also solved current problems of the party and state activity.

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS MEETING ON AGRICULTURE

AU222104 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2025 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] Bucharest, 22 Jan (AGERPRES) -- At the initiative of Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP, president of Romania, a working meeting took place on January 22 on basic questions of zootechny, especially linked to foddering, as well as on other questions of great importance for the development of agriculture, for the unfolding in the best of conditions of the activity in this branch, for the carrying through of the provisions of the five-year plan, of the programme of self-supply, for meeting the demand of our socialist industry, of agriculture.

Participating in the meeting were Nicolae Ceausescu, Elena Ceausescu, Prime Minister Ilie Verdet, other members of the party and state leadership.

Taking part in the meeting proceedings were the first secretaries, the secretaries in charge of agricultural questions and of organizational questions of the county party committees, party organizers of the joint agro-industrial councils, directors of the county agricultural departments, of trusts, state agricultural enterprises, chairmen of cooperative producer farms, other agriculturists.

The questions on the meeting agenda were: principles and norms of rational foddering of animals; report on the activity unfolded in 1981 for increasing the birth rate, diminishing the losses caused by death rate and unavoidable slaughtering and measures for attaining the planned head of animal and productions with all breeds in 1982; the draft decree on labour remuneration in cooperative producer farms, proposals on diminishing the unproductive and technico-administrative staff of the cooperative producer farms, the location of the spring cultures and the securing of seeds and seedlings, proposals on cutting down the fuel consumption through the building of aggregates of farm machinery and implements, of the expenditures on the repair and maintenance of farm machinery and tractors and of the personnel in the agricultural mechanization stations, the setting up of farm machinery stations, of mechanization sections and teams in non-cooperativized zones.

On behalf of the collectives they represent, the participants in debates expressed their full adhesion to the documents submitted to debate, pointing out that, by their provisions, these documents shall ensure the improvement of production and work organization, the strengthening of order and discipline, the substantial improvement of all agricultural activities, particularly in zootechny.

The debate on the questions on the agenda occasioned an exchange of experience among the participants in the meeting, an analysis of the way in which party bodies and organizations, executives of agricultural units, people working in zootechny act for the fulfillment of the tasks for this year and for the entire five-year plan period. Emphasis was placed on achievements scored in animal production as well as on some drawbacks still manifest in zootechny.

At the end of the proceedings of the meeting Nicolae Ceausescu took the floor. The speech by the leader of the RCP and of the Romanian state will be released.

BRIEFS

DEPARTING JAPANESE AMBASSADOR -- On 5 January Prime Minister Ilie Verdet received Japanese Ambassador to Bucharest Yuzuru Murakami in connection with the end of his mission to our country. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 6 Jan 82 p 5 AU]